THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead . . .

Gov. Ronald Reagan's stock is rising.

Talk in Washington is growing that with George C. Wallace on the ballot Governor Reagan may be the only Republican who could win in November. GOP leaders appear to be among those taking a long, cool look at the California Governor.

Polls show the Wallace candidacy gaining ground and likely to have an important impact on the fall election. Only Governor Reagan is looked upon as a candidate who could hold his own against the former Alabama governor. Both Richard M. Nixon and Nelson A. Rockefeller probably would lose conservative votes in both parties to Mr. Wallace.

As for Governor Reagan himself, he is visiting a number of state delegations. And the Reagan-for-president campaign has moved into a higher gear.

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Any white rabbits Hubert H. Humphrey pulls out of his hat between now and November may well have been bred in the White House.

For the Vice-President will continue to draw on the work of Johnson task forces and executive mansion staff for new ideas in his campaign. Over the years Mr. Humphrey has taken a personal part in much of this planning process, so the use of it comes naturally.

The scope of the Johnson administration search for new approaches to old problems is little known outside the White House. It has been more extensive than that of any previous president by a wide margin.

This storehouse of fresh ideas is likely to be increasingly useful to the Vice-President.

⊕

Whoever takes over the presidency in January will have to work out his own fresh approach to the near collapse of the foreign-aid program.

There is a growing need overseas for aid, especially for investment capital. But this Congress has slashed the foreign-aid budget, despite vigorous Johnson efforts to reshape it on a self-help basis. It seems that a new president's momentum will be needed to put the program back on its feet.

Trends . . .

Liberals on the Senate Judiciary Committee are in a quandary: they seem no longer able to wield their 8-to-7 voting edge. Lately they have stumbled over such issues as gun control; and their defeats are attributed to internal bickering, lack of strong leadership, and frequent absenteeism.

Some observers trace the judiciary liberals' decline to the opening days of the 90th Congress. At that time Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York sought and obtained reassignment to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Arch-conservative Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina replaced him.

Senator Javits thought the younger liberals would be able to muster their forces effectively without him. He may have been wrong, some liberals now admit.

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A store window in a Washington downtown area hit by last April's riots is drawing crowds of well-dressed passersby.

Center of attraction in the window is a small aerosol-type cannister underneath a large sign which says, "Protect yourself. Stop thugs instantly up to 20 feet."

The blurb then describes the chemical device as the most powerful self-defense weapon on the market, "used by police agents throughout the country." Advertised price for the six-inch high cannister: "Only $14.95."

There are few citizens who cannot find $15. Could it be that a chemical-weapons bill looms over the congressional horizon?

How and why . . .

A new national plan to meet the health needs of the urban poor?

This is what Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois has put before his fellow senators. He wants to extend the Hill-Burton program—which helps states build hospitals—so that the same federal money can be used to set up health-care centers easily accessible to the poor.

Senator Percy agrees that the United States has the "finest doctors and finest hospitals in the world." But, he affirms, the quality of medical care has nonetheless declined over the years. As one example, he cites that the United States has slipped from sixth to 15th in infant mortality in the last few years.

Last year Senator Percy's "home-ownership" plan for poor people laid some of the groundwork for the new omnibus housing bill already passed by Congress. His health-care program is designed to be another step toward aiding those trapped by poverty in city slums.

Where to look

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Europe is ideologically split within its splits. Its once-rigid division into East and West blocs is fragmenting further.

Talk-site controversy

Czechoslovakia parries Soviet thrusts

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The Czechs are facing the toughest ordeal of their six-month-old revolution.

Government officials have tried to make a reasoned, resolute, and stand-up party reply to the criticisms of the Soviet Union and its hard-line satellites and a television appearance by Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek brought new heart to this nation.

Late overnight reports Thursday, though unconfirmed officially, indicated that Mr. Dubcek and Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev would meet at Kosice, in eastern Slovakia, over the weekend.

However, doubt developed later about the site of this meeting, on the basis of a Moscow report that the Soviet Communist Party on Friday had sent a letter to the Czechoslovak party suggesting a high-level bilateral meeting in the Soviet Union early next week. The Russians proposed that this meeting be held in Moscow, Kiev, or Lwow.

There are strong rumors, furthermore, that two of Czechoslovakia's strongest supporters, President Tito of Yugoslavia and Romania's party chief Nicolae Ceausescu, are due in Prague.

They have affirmed their parties' solidarity with the Czechoslovak reformation. They have reminded the Russians of each Communist country's right—acknowledged by Moscow's own independence and equality declaration of October, 1956—to tread its own path to socialism according to its own needs and conditions.

Mr. Ceausescu and President Tito will be coming here to make their gestures as leaders of Communist states which, although affiliated with the Communist world, have already staked out and upheld their independence. And, in effect, to tell the Russians that Czechoslovakia should be left alone to do the same.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, Pravda reported that Prague's "journalistic circles" had learned that Czechoslovak security police had found a secret cache of American-made weapons. The report was similar to charges made by the Soviet Union before it moved to crush the Hungarian revolt in 1956.

In Washington, the State Department called the Pravda report "utterly false." Robert McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, said the United States was not involved in any way in the Czech affair.

[Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, Soviet Minister of Defense, cut short a visit to Algeria Friday and flew back to Moscow, according to an Associated Press report.]

In Czechoslovakia's formal answer to the five-party letter, which called on them to halt the democratization process, the party Presidium soberly rebutted the charges of counterrevolution and disloyalty to the Communist alliance.

In his television talk, Mr. Dubcek — viewed by an all-time peak audience at home and throughout Western Europe—declared that, precisely because of its fidelity to socialism, Czechoslovakia would not yield an inch of the path it has taken since January. That was when the Stalinist regime was ousted and the reformers, led by him, took over.

The Presidium's reply to its critics was inevitably couched in the terminology of Communist politics. Mr. Dubcek's talk to the nation was not. For a man who has been under intense pressure these hot July days, he appeared almost completely relaxed.

There were warming passages in which

★ Please turn to Page 3

Soviets press too hard?

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The Russians may well have done Czech liberals a large favor by their campaign of pressure. That is the political outlook here at the weekend.

The effect is fourfold:

• First, the success so far of the Czech stand against the Russians has discredited those conservatives who wanted to compromise with the Russians. There were some, even if their names—or most of them, anyway—are a closely

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Inside today

Johnson's Honolulu trip faces Viet nationalism

It's been two years since President Johnson's last visit to Hawaii to map Vietnam strategy. What he finds there now is a partial flowering of the seeds of nationalism he planted on his last Honolulu visit.

With the President: Page 5
Honolulu '66 and '68: Page 6

Fires of revolt lick southern China

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The flame of revolt and disorder is licking across the great southern arc of Communist China.

Observers in Hong Kong now have been presented with overwhelming evidence of major fighting and bloodshed in the adjacent Communist Province of Kwangtung (population 40,000,000) and Kwangsi (population 23,000,000).

Though the evidence is somewhat less conclusive, there are persistent reports of trouble in Yunnan (population 20,000,000), which abuts North Vietnam and which is a key transportation corridor from China to Hanoi.

There are also new reports, mainly from intelligence sources on Formosa, of fighting in the mainland Province of Fukien (population 15,000,000) which faces it across the Formosa Strait.

There are fragmentary reports of unrest

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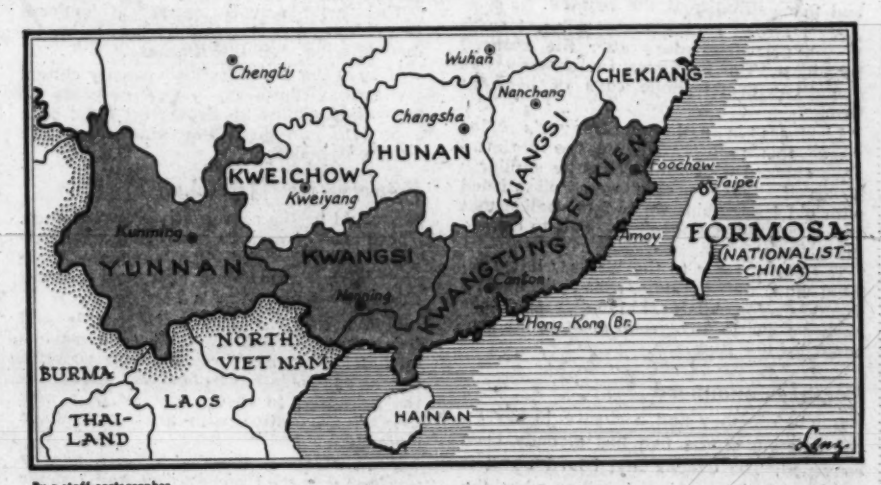
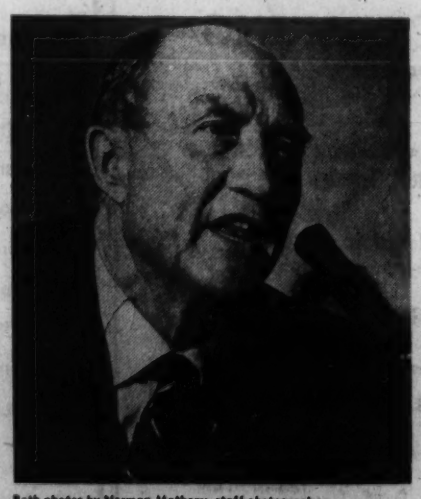


By a staff cartographer

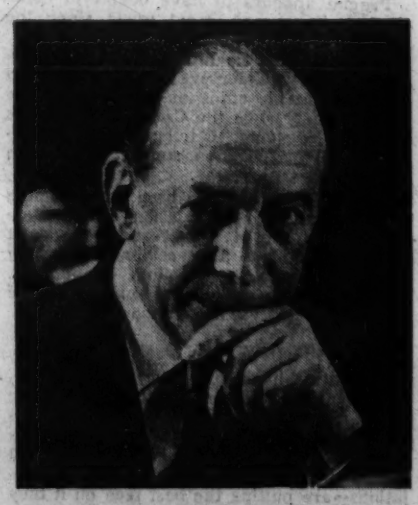
Four southern China provinces flare in revolt

Fortas grimly silent before Thurmond barrage



Both photos by Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Senator Thurmond: "So, you refuse to answer?"



Mr. Justice Fortas: "My views are known"

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sitting in the great marble Senate Caucus Room in February, 1952, Prof. Owen Lattimore, an authority on China, called Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin "a graduate witch-burner." Sitting by Professor Lattimore's side was his counsel, Abe Fortas, who encouraged him to fight back in the era of charges and hysteria that gave the word "McCarthyism" to the language.

An indictment of Professor Lattimore growing out of the McCarthy charges that he was "top Soviet agent" in the United States was ultimately thrown out. Counsel Fortas charged client Lattimore no fee.

Answers withheld

This week, by one of those strange Washing coincidences Associate Justice Abe Fortas himself sat in the witness chair in the same great hall investigated by senators. His views, and those of the Supreme Court itself, were heatedly questioned by Sen. Strom Thurmond, former Democrat and now Republican senator from South Carolina who was States' Rights candidate for president in 1948.

The big room was crowded. Vacation tourists were eager to see the best summer show in Washington. Never before in history has a man picked as the next chief justice of the Supreme Court been publicly examined.

'You refuse to answer?'

But unlike Professor Lattimore, Mr. Justice Fortas was unable to fight back at his persistent inquisitors — if he had the inclination to do so. Again and again he was asked questions and declined to answer.

Oddly enough, it recalled other witnesses in the high columned room who had pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer. Only in this case, Mr. Justice Fortas did not "plead the Fifth" but repeated, with what seemed to be heartfelt regret, that he was not constitutionally permitted to debate the cases cited by the grim-faced States' Righter.

The Constitution, Mr. Justice Fortas explained, Article I, Section 6, says of members of Congress, "and for any speech or

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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★Flames of revolt lick China

Continued from Page 1

in half a dozen other Chinese provinces where Mao Tse-tung is supposed to have consolidated his rule, but where the situation is clearly far from normal.

Radio reports monitored

But the most graphic reports are coming from Kwangtung. Partly this is because monitored radio reports, smuggled Red Guard newspapers, and eyewitness accounts from Kwangtung are more readily available in neighboring Hong Kong than information from Chinese provinces farther afield. Partly it is because Kwangtung does indeed seem to be the center of strife in southern China.

Through Kwangtung, too, come versions of the trouble in Kwangsi where, by the admission of Communist factions actually involved, "artillery and napalm bombs" have been used.

Few perplexed China watchers will quarrel with the Kwangtung newspaper Nan-Fang in its conclusion that the struggle in that province is "very acute and complex."

Pointing out that Kwangtung is "on the coastal front" and faces the British colony of Hong Kong and the Portuguese enclave of Macao, the Communist newspaper charges that Western and Chinese Nationalist agents "are constantly carrying out sabotage and making trouble" in Kwangtung.

It is perhaps not entirely coincidently that Fukien, another trouble spot, faces Formosa and is thus a province particularly vulnerable to infiltration by Chinese Nationalist agents and sabotage squads.

But though foreign agents may indeed be at work in southern China, it seems clear that the upheaval under way is the explosive consequence of China's own frenzied politics.

Though Kwangtung has formed its revolutionary committee, which presumes allegiance to Peking and Chairman Mao, opposition forces are still apparently strong and active.

Problem spotlighted

Radio and newspaper reports from pro-Mao factions contend that their followers are being "slaughtered" by supporters of disgraced President Liu Shao-chi, in league with "diehard capitalists, special agents, unreformed landlords, rich peasants, and other bad elements."

The Maoists have called on the Army to crack down on these counterrevolutionaries waging a "last-ditch struggle."

Nobody in China today, of course, openly opposes Chairman Mao, and all factions pay lip service to him. But some are clearly more loyal than others, and among factions which ostensibly follow the same supreme leader there is interencine havoc.

One of the problems in the Kwangtung provincial capital of Canton, for example, is the presence of remnants of the "Kwangsi April 22 Wuchow Revolutionary Rebel Grand Army."

Wuchow is a town in Kwangsi Province west to Canton. The Rebel Grand Army apparently fought a major battle there in April and May with another force, each of them labeling the other "counterrevolutionary."

The extent of the battle now is becoming evident.

Speculation noted

According to one of the Rebel Grand Army's own newspapers which has reached Hong Kong: The place where the Grand Army was stationed was razed to the ground while half of Wuchow was in ruins. Consequently, more than 2,000 buildings over an area of 380,000 square kilometers were reduced to rubble, more than 40,000 inhabitants rendered homeless, hundreds of rebel fighters loyal to Chairman Mao killed, and more than 3,000 April 22 fighters and revolutionary masses arrested, creating a serious situation in which bedrock conservatives and capitalist roaders tried to reverse previous correct decisions on them. The mass movement was suppressed, and revolutionary rebels were massacred."

Some observers are speculating that this battle, with its resulting "massacre," is the origin of the trussed bodies which for some weeks have been washing up on the shores of Macao and Hong Kong.

What does seem clear is that the Rebel Grand Army took a severe beating, and many of the survivors fled to Canton. Now they are in trouble with opposing groups there, which are demanding that the Army run them out of town, and indeed out of the province.

In Canton itself the "evil wind of violent struggle," as one of the city's newspapers calls it, is obviously still blowing hard. A transport workers' publication tells of attempts by factions labeled anti-Maoist to disrupt the electricity and water supply, as well as halt public transportation.

The publication says that these elements "beat up and kidnaped more than 110 of our drivers and conductors. More than 50 of our comrades sacrificed their precious lives or shed their precious blood in defense of the people's transport, and more than 33 drivers and conductors were kidnaped and their whereabouts are still unknown. The bandits seized our people's buses more than a hundred times.

On three days last month, the publication goes on, "they seized 53 buses. They were never so mad before. The bus terminals were smashed and attacked more than 16 times."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Prague citizens line up to buy special editions of the city's newspapers. The papers carried the text of the "hard-line" letter sent to the Czechoslovak Communist Party by leaders of five Communist nations—the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany—and also the text of the Czechoslovak reply.

Czechs hungry for news

★Czechs parry Soviet thrusts

Continued from Page 1

he looked, earnest and friendly, at the viewers as he thanked them for their support and for the floodtide of goodwill telegrams and messages. They were received not only from party branches and government or public offices but from factories and firms throughout the country.

Six hundred statements of support came in the first few hours after the national broadcast. The television switchboard was clogged with telephone calls of heartfelt thanks.

Listeners in a hotel manager's office where this reporter viewed the performance clucked with approval as he smilingly observed: Since people were dissatisfied with old leadership, we had to realize that we cannot change people, we had to change the leadership.

The Czech reply to the Warsaw letter related how the Presidium had decided it would prefer bilateral talks with other parties prior to any group meeting as proposed by the Russians.

Meeting announced

But before they had a chance to say so, the meeting of the five had already been convened. The Czechs first heard about it through a news agency message when the Russians and the others were already en route to the Polish capital.

Subsequently, Prague repeated its readiness for bilateral exchanges as a preliminary to a bloc-scale meeting and invited Mr. Brezhnev to Kosice. The Russians countered with a proposal to meet in Moscow. The Czechs replied: Kosice. Kiev, said the Russians, then Lwow. Each time came the same steady reply from Prague.

Prague appears to have begun to come through its second great crisis since the Novotny regime was overthrown.

The first was in late March when the former party leader was finally prevailed upon to quit his office as President of the republic and, while the Czechs and Slovaks were still rejoicing, their leaders were summoned to the Dresden summit to explain and defend themselves.

The second crisis has been a frightening fortnight in which the Russians made crude and cynical use of the presence of Soviet troops brought to this country ostensibly for the Warsaw Pact's June maneuvers. Instead they have been used to bring intense psychological pressure on the Czechs.

Troops on way out

The latter have stood up to it gamely, though all the troops still have not gone home. The end is scarcely yet in sight as they take the longest way home. The Czechs—doing everything (as the Presidium said they would) to avoid any worsening of relations—are putting the best face on it they can.

But it will be next week at the earliest—unless something else untoward happens—before the last Russians will have crossed the borders.

Yet the tension has undoubtedly lifted, though the situation is still a complicated one and a last-hour desperate throw by the Russians cannot yet be totally excluded.

In a statement to the Central Committee July 19 party leader Alexander Dubcek vowed that his regime never will return to Stalinist rule and rejected Soviet charges he damaged Communist unity by following a liberal course.

This session was called to endorse the stand taken by the leadership in its duel of wills with the Russians.

Sixty of the delegates just recently chosen for the extraordinary party congress at present scheduled for September have been invited to join the 140-member committee for the occasion.

Conservatives' last chance?

It could be the conservatives' last chance. There are between 30 and 40 known hardliners still there and almost as many floating centrists who might be swung to their side if they presented a good case.

Should they do so, Mr. Dubcek is said to be ready to call the party congress immediately because, throughout the country, liberal delegates have done well enough at the primaries to ensure election of a new Central Committee with a strong reform majority.

From Moscow, the Czech news agency reported that the Czechoslovak Ambassador had a cordial meeting with the head of the Soviet party's international department Thursday when he handed over the Prague reply.

There was a meeting also between Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and the Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Hamouz, who is in the Soviet capital for an executive session of Comecon, the East bloc's economic organization.

Mr. Kosygin is reported to have said Russia is sincerely interested in expanding economic cooperation between the two countries and that he is aware of no obstacles in the way. Russia, he said, would meet all its obligations.

It might be a little piece of double-talk. It could reflect the more temperate line hitherto ascribed to Mr. Kosygin or a sign that the Russians are in fact pulling back.

The next few days should give the answer. Meanwhile Czechoslovak nerves are remarkably steady. There is hope in the air.

Peking scientists reportedly freer

By the Associated Press

Rennsselaerville, N.Y.

Scientists in Communist China have been able to develop nuclear weapons because they are free from political activity, a former teacher there says.

Prof. T. L. Chou of the Michigan Technological University, who taught engineering in China before the Communist takeover in 1949, said that the Communists had learned during the early 1950's that "brainwashing" and "party meddling with scientific activities" hampered scientific progress.

Professor Chou, who said that he knew many of the country's leading scientists, including Dr. Tsiden Sanchin, director of the atomic energy development in China, said scientists are no longer involved in "the daily tragedies of party struggle with all its cruelty and horror."

Professor Chou made the comments in a lecture at the Institute on Man and Science in this community south of Albany.

Hoover cites new Left

By Reuters

Washington

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has charged that much of the recent student unrest and violence in the United States was precipitated by a subversive force growing in numbers and militancy.

The subversive force was the new Left and had at its core an organization known as Students for a Democratic Society, Mr. Hoover asserted.

Biafrans weigh talks with OAU

By Reuters

Lagos, Nigeria

Federal Nigerian leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon said representatives of secessionist Biafra might be flown to Niamey, Niger, for talks with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on the Nigerian civil war.

General Gowon returned to Lagos after talks with the OAU Tuesday on the conflict.

He said he did not know whether the OAU committee, headed by Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, was in contact with Biafran leader Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

James Earl Ray, charged with the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was safely returned from Britain to the United States in the custody of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a U.S. Air Force jet.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, said the international transfer was accomplished "without incident."

Washington

The House passed a $1.9 billion foreign-aid authorization bill after trimming it to the lowest amount in the aid program's 20-year history.

Los Angeles

Sirhan B. Sirhan, charged with the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was granted an additional two-week delay in entering his plea so he could get more mental tests and psychiatric care.

Washington

The House will adjourn Aug. 2 to allow members to attend the two national political conventions; but it will reconvene Sept. 4 to resume legislative work, Speaker John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts announced.

Washington

The House Appropriations Committee approved $1.76 billion to finance what it called one of "the most austere" military-construction programs in years.

This is $266 million less than requested by the Johnson administration and $328 million less than last year's appropriation.

New York

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey has indicated strongly that he desires Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as his running mate if he wins the Democratic presidential nomination, the New York Times said.

International . . .

Paris

North Vietnamese officials have told neutral diplomats that their side has taken a step toward deescalating the war in Vietnam, diplomatic sources reported.

The North Vietnamese were said to have insisted that no rocket attacks against Saigon have been carried out since mid-June and that this could be taken as the sign of moderation the United States has demanded in exchange for a complete halt of bombardments of North Vietnam.

U.S. spokesmen, however, said they had heard nothing as definite either directly from the North Vietnamese or indirectly from neutralist and Communist diplomats.

Uppsala, Sweden

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, announced the council would send a delegation "at the highest level" to the Vietnam preliminary peace talks in Paris. This followed adoption by the council of a resolution condemning United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for a cease-fire in the war.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The French-language newspaper Cambodge said the Cambodian Navy has captured a U.S. boat that penetrated 1½ miles inside Cambodian River waters. It said the boat carried 11 U.S. soldiers and one South Vietnamese. Their arms included three machine guns and a grenade launcher, the paper added.

Niamey, Niger

A Biafran delegation arrived Thursday night to meet a six-nation African committee which is seeking a formula to end Nigeria's civil war.

The committee, set up by the Organization of African Unity, began its discussions here July 15 and has already heard Nigeria's federal military ruler, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Louvain, Belgium

Authorities at Louvain University, biggest Roman Catholic university in the world, have decided to remove the French section from Louvain to Brussels, thus bowing to demands of Flemish nationalists.

Riots by Flemish students earlier this year against the presence of 11,500 French-speaking students at the university led to the fall of the government of Premier Paul Vanden Boeynants and a major political crisis.

News of July 18 and 19 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Coast Guard counts noses on icebergs off Greenland

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States Coast Guard has set itself a formidable task. It has set out to find out just how many icebergs were "calved" from western Greenland's glaciers this year.

Yes, "calved" is the proper term. And the number of icebergs Greenland's glaciers calve each year is in the tens of thousands. One Coast Guard official, Lt. Comdr. Albert O. Super, says the number could be 50,000 or more. There never has been a census.

Good record compiled

So the Coast Guard is dispatching its icebreaker Eastwind from Thule, Greenland. For three or four weeks it will roam up and down the glacier fronts of west Greenland to map, chart, and photograph icebergs. It will thus try to come up with some round figure on this year's iceberg "calfs."

The survey is for the benefit of all vessels that ply the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

This is the Coast Guard's job. When the International Ice Patrol (IIP) was set up in 1914 after the Titanic disaster, it took over the job of patrolling the Grand Banks off Newfoundland to track all icebergs in shipping lanes.

To its credit, there has not been an iceberg disaster since the IIP was set up—with two exceptions, for which the Coast Guard was not accountable.

The first exception occurred at the end of World War II when an 80-ship convoy trying to sneak across the North Atlantic came upon an iceberg and made a 90 degree turn to avoid collision, only to have some ships ram one another. Two ships were lost, but no crew.

The second occurred in 1959 when a Danish ship, running above the 48th parallel (the ceiling of the Coast Guard's responsibility) ran into an iceberg. Its crew of 95 was lost. Skippers who run north of the 48th parallel know they are out of bounds, but it is a shorter route and now and again they try a dash for it.

The Coast Guard iceberg patrol costs about $500,000 a year. The 17 maritime nations making up the IIP pay the bill, depending on the tonnage of their ships using these Atlantic lanes. Britain pays the largest share.

The iceberg threat in the North Atlantic runs from early June to mid-July. That is when the icebergs coming down Baffin Bay, riding the cold Labrador Current, pass Newfoundland and enter the Grand Banks. There they run into the warm Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

Before early June the ice has not thawed enough off Baffin Island and Newfoundland to release them. After mid-July the waters in that area start to freeze up and icebergs are icelocked for another season.

Icebergs are discharged by the thousands each year from the glaciers that dot the coast of Greenland. Those calved by glaciers on the east coast are not a problem, for almost all of them get caught up in currents running to Iceland.

Some do move south around the end of Greenland and are carried by currents up the west coast to Baffin Bay. There they join those calved by the glaciers on Greenland's west coast and are carried west to Baffin Island, then southward, caught up in the Labrador current.

The most prolific breeder of icebergs is a 20-mile stretch of west Greenland coast where some 100 glaciers discharge more than 5,000 icebergs each season.

Offshoots of glaciers

Icebergs are the tips of glaciers that break off as the glaciers edge slowly down the fjords.

They are of all sizes and shapes, and seven-eighths of their volume is underwater. They may loom several hundred feet above the water and thousands of feet long. One is reported to have been a mile long.

The Gulf Stream, though, is their undoing. Surprisingly, as soon as these floating islands of ice enter the Gulf Stream they begin to melt. In a matter of three days to two weeks they are gone.

The result is that few get far down the Atlantic, as the Gulf Stream is 100 miles or so wide and has a temperature of around 60 degrees F. Ships, however, have reported sighting icebergs as far south as Bermuda and the Azores.

Icebergs move erratically. They may do 5 miles a day or 40 miles. Or they can meander for weeks in the Grand Banks or Labrador Sea.

Generally, however, they follow a more or less predictable pattern, with a life cycle of roughly three years.

The first year they break off from the glaciers on the west coast of Greenland, move north, and are trapped that winter in the Baffin Bay area.

When the ice breaks up they move south and are again trapped in ice off Baffin Island or Newfoundland.

Summertime threat

The third year they float south, ending up in the Gulf Stream, where they disintegrate as that warm current flows up the coast of the United States and across to Europe.

During the iceberg months a Coast Guard oceanographic ship, the Evergreen, patrols the Grand Banks area. With the use of two planes flying out of Thule Airbase, the Coast Guard sends out bulletins twice a day warning ships where icebergs have been spotted.

Sometimes when icebergs come down the Grand Banks in profusion the Coast Guard warns ships to move below the 48th parallel. Ship captains have a habit of obeying these warnings. Incidentally, the Titanic was down around the 42nd parallel in the 1912 disaster.

By a staff photographer

Ships plying the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic soon will have the benefit of knowing just how many icebergs have "calved" from western Greenland glaciers this year. The United States Coast Guard is photographing, mapping, and charting the icebergs.

Patrol off Greenland

Embassy funds voted

By the Associated Press

The House has agreed to spend $27.8 million in 1970 and 1971 to operate and maintain the nation's overseas embassies and legations. The bill, covering buildings used by the Foreign Service, now goes to the Senate.

Chicago electrical union continues wage wrangle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

New efforts to end an electrical-workers strike in Chicago snagged this week when their local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers rejected a new, conditional wage proposal by Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

The walkout could force cancellation of the Democratic convention scheduled to open at the International Amphitheater Aug. 26, or it could mean drastic reductions of radio and television coverage if the convention isn't moved.

The strikers had offered to end the stoppage through an agreement to submit wage and other contract differences to binding arbitration. Their local said the arbitration proposal was made "because of the serious situation confronting the City of Chicago and (because) we do not wish to inconvenience anybody any further."

Authority questioned

A union spokesman said, "There appears to be no other way to reach a settlement."

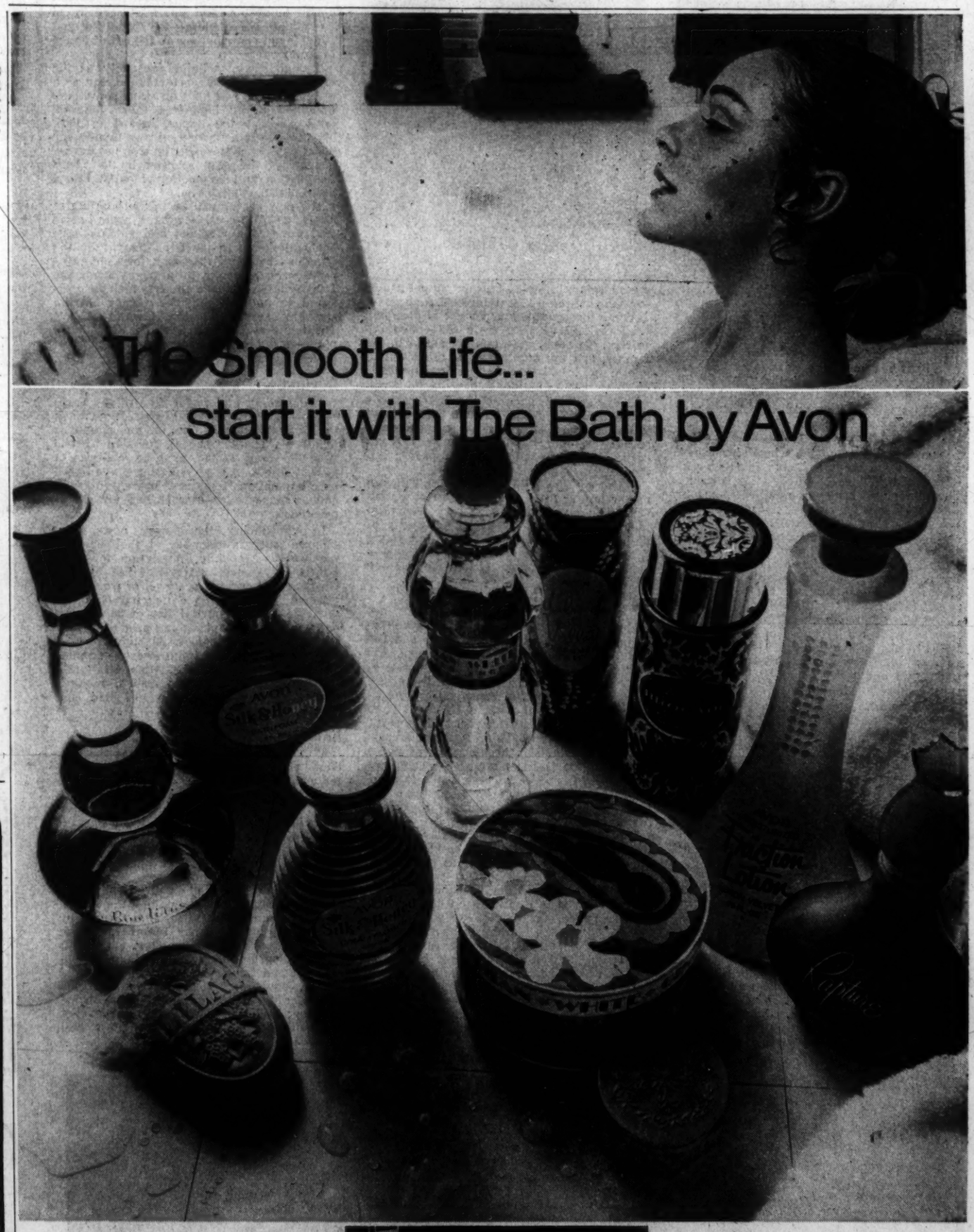
Illinois Bell, under heavy pressures to accept the proposal, questioned the ability of the local to commit its members to accept an arbitration award; it pointed out that the local's negotiating committee had warned the company that any agreement would have to be approved by the union membership before it would be binding. Although the local replied that arbitration would be "absolutely" final and binding, Illinois Bell rejected the proposal.

It placed an increased wage offer on the bargaining table—$1.50 to $3.50 a week more than its last proposal. But it imposed a condition: The IBEW local must agree to a membership referendum on the offer. The local refused to do this, as it had previously rejected other demands that strikers vote on terms for a settlement.

The rejection left the deadlock as tight as ever despite intensive city and federal mediation efforts. Meanwhile, IBEW filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against Illinois Bell with the National Labor Relations Board, to add a new complication to the long-snarled labor dispute.

The strikers charged the company with "delaying tactics" and with making the Democratic convention an issue in the negotiations and strike. It accused the company of bargaining in bad faith.

Democratic Party leaders warn that if the walkout isn't ended this week, serious consideration will be given to an "unfortunate" shift of the convention from Chicago.



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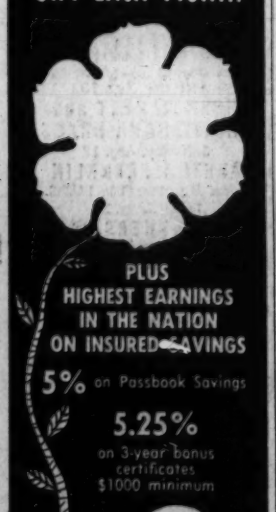

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Massachusetts teacher-rating plan faces hurdles

By Merelice Kundratis
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The recommendation that teacher certification in Massachusetts be based on classroom performance instead of college credits now faces the arduous road to implementation.

Though it has impressive support, the suggested policy change is a drastic one, and it will have to go through the legislative process.

The Massachusetts Teachers Association; Sen. Kevin B. Harrington (D) of Salem, majority leader of the State Senate; and Commissioner Owen B. Kiernan of the Department of Education are among key supporters of the suggested change.

No state to date has adopted such an approach.

Nor does any state require regular evaluation of teacher performances to maintain standards—another of the suggestions made in a study released recently by the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education.

The council, mindful of the crisis in education across the nation, wanted to know where Massachusetts stands. Its study, "Teacher Certification and Preparation in Massachusetts," was conducted by Dr. J. Lindley Stiles, professor at Northwestern University and former dean of the School of Education at the University of Wisconsin. His findings indicate that drastic changes are needed.

Shortage seen

Indictments focus mainly on the lack of quality education in the state's schools.

- Massachusetts does not have enough teachers.
- The commonwealth has many unqualified personnel manning classrooms.
- Too few teachers in the state have had special training to fit them for teaching posts in urban areas.

The finger of guilt is pointed at teacher preparation. As stated in the report:

"Of all teachers employed—both new and experienced—36 percent were reported poorly prepared to deal effectively with the cultural and psychological differences of various.

The accusation is made in the study that new teachers are prepared to work only with suburban children, with all the implied cultural advantages, and not with rural or inner-city children.

Internships urged

To improve teacher preparation and certification, Dr. Stiles recommends the following:

- A teaching staff which would include professionals in allied fields, interns in training, and "para-professionals" as well as educational specialists and fully qualified teaching personnel.
- Certification based on the quality of demonstrated performance rather than on the quantity of course credits. It is even conceivable that noncollege graduates could thus qualify to teach.
- Standards developed by teachers themselves to test continuing competence, to place teachers at different levels of performance, and to protect against experienced teachers' losing touch with new methods and materials.
- Alternate ways to qualify for certification. These could include approved ways for training institutions to judge a student's knowledge of subject matter and ability to perform; or examinations including performance tests which would be administered either by institutions or state credential committees; or evaluation by a team of teachers and educators.
- Four levels of licenses to be regularly renewed: internship licenses for trainees, renewed annually; associate-teacher licenses for beginning or returning teachers, renewed every three years; professional licenses for those able to handle an assignment without supervision; and specialists' licenses, both to be renewed every seven years.
- State financial support of an intern program to provide neophyte teachers with supervision and in-service programs to ensure continued learning and competence after certification.

To take action on these proposals, steps are spelled out in the study for the Massachusetts General Court, the State Board of Education, teachers and other educational personnel, colleges and universities, and school systems.

"The academic year 1968-1969 should be viewed as a year of change-over to the new plans," recommends the report.

As part of the "change-over to the new plans," the board of education is expected to establish a new subdivision—a "quasi-legal" commission for certification and preparation of educational personnel.

Until the new commission is actually established by legislation (to be introduced for 1969 action), it can only work out new standards and make recommendations. Hinging on the passage of legislation, the new commission's recommendations could carry legal weight in the 1969-70 school year.

Cost of the proposed commission's activities and staff is estimated at $44,000 and should be requested in the state board's Sept. 15, 1968, budget to become effective Jan. 1, 1969, the study suggests.

France to help Indonesia

By Reuters

Jakarta, Indonesia

France will give Indonesia an $11 million commercial credit for 1968, French ambassador to Indonesia Claude Chesson announces. It will be used mainly to import French spare parts and technical equipment.

Martha Graham's ongoing influence

In Israel . . .

By Ian Woodward

Bath, England

The "grapevine," that fruity thicket of backdoor gossip, has for some time been reporting the existence in Israel of an important new modern dance company.

As its artistic adviser it had no less a figure than that goddess of the free-form dance, Martha Graham, who, into the bargain, had given the company three of her established ballets to "set them up"; and it had one of Britain's major young choreographers, Norman Morrice, and one of America's, Glen Tetley, to mount a number of new works for them.

Now we in England have been able to savor the company ourselves, after its appearance at this year's Bath Festival. And, as it turns out, the rumors have been more than well-founded.

The Batsheva Dance Company, just four years old, is indeed an outstanding ensemble. And of the seven ballets presented during the all-too-brief season at the Theater Royal, here in Bath, they all in sum offered the viewer a great deal of ravishing entertainment.

Morrice in new light

Besides the three Graham ballets, the company's most notable contribution has been in revealing Britain's Norman Morrice in a light in which his own country had not, until now, seen him. Both his "Rehearsal" and "Side-Show" point not merely to a definite maturity in the choreographer's approach to dance-invention, but to a simpler, less-involved manner of communication.

Communication: on the whole this is not a thing in too great a supply in the world of the modern dance, and certainly Morrice, like almost all his contemporaries, has in the past dwelt frequently in that hopeless territory of instant obscurity.

It is, it would seem, all a part of progress, more than (as I have already said) mere maturity, for he had shown himself to have far outlived the days of simple narrative pieces like "Two Brothers" (1958), "Hazana" (1959), and "A Place in the Desert" (1961) when he hung himself in artistic suspension with his recent 1968 expositions, "1-2-3" (originally created for the Batsheva company and now in the Ballet Rambert's repertory) and "Them and Us."

"Rehearsal," akin to "Conflicts" (1962), and set to some pleasant music by Moncayo-Revueltas, is, I am pleased to report, back in comfortable territory—not comfortable for Morrice, but for the viewer. Its theme—about that moment when the choreographed step suddenly "clicks" and takes exactly the shape the choreographer has been trying to achieve—is a good one, though I don't think such an idea would have come across quite so obviously without the simple program note.

Moment of revelation

But the great moment of revelation comes in "Side-Show." Here Morrice has got hold of Hindemith's "Der Dämon," employed costumier Galya Gat and set-designer Dani Karavan (whose décor we have already admired in works like Graham's "Legend of Judith" and "Part Real —Part Dream"), and produced round these forces a mawkish tale set in a futuristic fun fair: a jazzed-up St. Petersburg, a 1970's "Petrouchka."

The characters which the ballet's three girls assume in their separate puppet booths —a praying-mantis, a living-doll, a gorgon—become inseparable when work is over and they make love with their respective admirers. In each, the male succumbs to the female, and the dominance of the so-called gentle sex is affirmed as the curtain comes down on their amplified sneering laughter.

Every so often a creative artist produces a masterwork, and I believe "Side-Show" to be Morrice's. In its construction there is notable economy and confidence, and an easy, expressive language that proves immensely pleasing.

Tetley's "The Mythical Hunters," though possessing a little of that infuriating obscurity about which I have just been talking, is nonetheless a perfect testimony of the continuing story of this talented young choreographer—one of the most exciting to come to the fore in the United States since Graham herself.

Exquisite dancing

Here Tetley produces a brilliant exposition of pursuit: The hunter, his prey, and the hunt are in effect one and the same. His particular prey is a sexual one, but it is the exquisite dancing, not the symbolic theme, that makes this such an extraordinary ballet to watch.

The slightest of the seven ballets seen, though no less enjoyable, is Pearl Lang's "Shore Bourne," a three-movement piece to Vivaldi. It is the nearest the company is likely to get to Balanchine in the form of plotless, lyrical imagery, and shows off remarkably well the seething strength of the dancers.

The three Graham ballets—"Cave of the Heart," "Embattled Garden," and "Errand into the Maze"—are all familiar to English audiences from previous visits. But it should be mentioned that the company are remarkably well attuned to this type of modern dance, and perform with the near-authenticity of the Graham school itself.

In Rina Schenfield, Moshe Efrati, Ehud Ben-David, and Rena Gluck, it has four soloists who can take their place among the very best of contemporary dancers. And they, with the company as a whole, have injected something so infectiously fresh into the English ballet scene that one anticipates their speedy return.

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Miss Graham

. . . and at home

By Kathleen Cannell

New York

After more than 40 years of "American genius on a shoestring" a new Martha Graham Dance Center will provide a home for the activities of the illustrious modern dance innovator, and financial security to consolidate her monumental animating and educational contributions to the art of dance in America.

Though she was hailed not only as the creator of a new dance technique, but as a dramatist who had "put on stage something that had never happened there before," until she got the Aspen Award in 1965, Martha Graham never had any money she could call her own—and that was not even a quarter of the sum allotted by the Ford Foundation to turn one civic ballet into a professional company.

The new center will be in the building at 316 East 63rd Street, New York, where since 1952 the Graham school and studios have been situated. It has been bought by the Martha Graham Foundation for Contemporary Dance, thanks to a grant from the Lila Acheson Wallace fund (which also assisted in underwriting the recent Martha Graham season at the George Abbott Theater that comprised three new dance plays—for a grand choreographic total of 143).

Adequate stage

Redesigning and restoration of the early red brick building has begun. It contains the little theater of the unique King-Coit Children's Theater school, founded by two New England ladies to give children a global outlook through enacting plays based on other nations' cultures. The stage is adequate to serve as a workshop for choreographers.

In announcing the happy news, Mr. Monroe Bush, a member of the board of the Martha Graham Foundation for Contemporary Dance, remarked that Martha Graham had created a school of worldwide influence, not only on dance but on other arts. He cited a partial list of 38 leading dancers, choreographers and producers who came out of this school; 30 composers of contemporary music who were commissioned to do scores for Miss Graham's scenarios; and 13 distinguished modern sculptors or painters who designed her décors.

Enlarged activities

Mr. Bush stressed the fact that the new dance center will not be just a formal name for what already exists. It will continue to assist Miss Graham in her own creative work. But teaching and performing activities will be enlarged. International scholarships, which of late years have brought 215 students from foreign countries, will be increased. Young choreographers will be encouraged and supported.

Mrs. Curtis Roosevelt is president of the Martha Graham Foundation for Contemporary Dance, a post held for many years by Katharine Cornell. Other members beside Mr. Bush are Emily Gennauer, art critic; Sidney Kingsley, playwright; Jean Rosenthal, set and lighting designer; Dr. Harold Taylor, educator; Vera Maxwell, fashion designer; Mr. James Marshall, distinguished attorney; and Nancy Wilson Ross, novelist and authority on Eastern religions and culture.

Photo Marion-Valentine

Glen Tetley's 'Mythical Hunters'

Members of the Batsheva Dance Company of Israel appear in a scene from one of the ballets recently presented at the 1968 Bath Festival in England. A critique of their performances appears in the columns above.

Aiken proposes A-plant license

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, has introduced a bill that would require nuclear-power plants to obtain commercial licenses from the Atomic Energy Commission.

The bill, cosponsored by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D) of New Mexico, also would require the AEC to issue regulations to protect public waters from any thermal pollution caused by hot-water discharges from such plants.

"I view this as an extremely important step in the right direction," Senator Aiken said. "Above all else this bill would protect our rural electric cooperatives and municipal power plants."

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U.S. hopefully watches Czech crisis

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Czechoslovakia may be able to ease tensions of the moment through conciliatory gestures, administration sources here believe.

But they question whether the Soviets will be satisfied in the long run with less than firm assurances that the Czechoslovak regime will revert to more conservative communism.

If the Soviets do not achieve satisfaction on certain basic points, these authoritative sources believe, the possibility of armed conflict cannot be ruled out.

The Soviet Government has continually, over the past several months, escalated its pressures against the regime of Alexander Dubcek. At one time, authorities on Eastern Europe here did not consider it likely that the Soviets would consider crushing the Czechoslovak regime as was done to bring Hungary back into the fold in 1956. But officials no longer rule out such a dire possibility.

The official United States position as stated by Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Texas is that the administration supports Czechoslovak aspirations but is in no way interceding with the Soviets on Czechoslovakia.

The underlying administration belief is that too fervent support of Czechoslovakia might tend to hamper that nation's chances for success in the current difficulties. The administration does not wish American support to become an added irritant to the Soviets and other Warsaw Pact nations still adhering to the Moscow position.

Sources believe the Soviets may have three essential interests at the moment:

- That the Czechs curtail the press to avoid continued inflammatory statements and to silence much of the anti-Soviet sentiment now extant.
- That assurances be given that the government will continue to allow only the omnipotent Communist Party as a viable political entity.
- That adherence to Marxist-Leninism be reaffirmed.

Assurances and pledges

The second and third requirements, sources believe, may be met through verbal assurances and pledges.

However, the problem of the press may be more difficult to resolve. With press censorship abolished last month, there is some doubt whether the Czechs would be agreeable to renewed repression. There are signs in th last four or five days, however, that a form of voluntary censorship may have been instituted.

Analyses here believe that the Dubcek regime may try to use this voluntary censorship as a compromise to placate the Soviets and to avoid roiling the populace.

In the long run, there are believed to be two situations that would be intolerable to the Russians and thus possible causes for armed intervention:

Socialist democracy?

- Any move by the Czechs to break away from the Warsaw Pact alliance. The Soviets are believed to consider Czechoslovakia critical to pact security. But the Czechs have been careful in the recent period to reiterate their support of the pact.

The relaxed attitude taken so far in the crisis by the Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, is seen here as indication that the Czech assurances have been taken at face value.

- Any weakening or potential weakening of the leading position of the Communist Party in Communist affairs. The Soviets are frightened that the Czechs might revert step by step to a form of socialist democracy. And there is a deep-seated question in the mind of the Soviet leadership whether the new leaders of the Czech party are Communists at heart.

The Soviet demand that the meeting in Kosice be between the ruling groups of the two state parties is seen here as a matter of deep significance.

There remain in the Czech Presidium some conservative Communists who might be more amenable to Soviet demands than is Mr. Dubcek. The Soviets may hope to gain promises from the Presidium that could lead to a turning back in Czech political affairs.

An extraordinary session of the Czech Communist Party congress has been called for September with the apparent purpose of removing conservative members of the party's central committee. If the Soviets had their way, a reverse purpose could be achieved in that the more liberal elements could be ousted, thus bringing on reversion to policies agreeable to Moscow.

Past misdeeds

An underlying difficulty with the central committee is that some of the approximately one-third who are conservatives have committed crimes for which some elements in the liberal faction would like to see punishment meted out.

The Soviets are believed extremely interested in keeping these past misdeeds from coming to light. However, sources believe, Mr. Dubcek may be interested in avoiding any prosecutions that could provide an unnecessary irritant at this difficult juncture.

Mr. Dubcek has just reassured the Czech people that his regime will continue on the path to moderation. Now, he could have difficulty offering anything less, since the heady scent of freedom would not be an easy pleasure for the Czech people to forego. In a sense, the Czech Government, having started upon the road to liberalism, has been caught up in a maelstrom of its own making.

Now the very real and crucial problem of continuing the liberalization of Czech life and keeping the disgruntled Soviet Union at bay must be dealt with.

Honolulu mission

Johnson facing Viet nationalism

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

The emergence of a more sturdy nationalism in South Vietnam presents President Johnson and the United States with a new situation here at Honolulu.

While American opinion has softened into a greater desire to end the war, the prevailing opinion in South Vietnam has hardened somewhat. If Mr. Johnson still believes that a tough and strong policy is the best way to bring the Communists to a settlement, he has an asset.

If he believes that inducements and a degree of accommodation are necessary, President Thieu presents an obstacle.

What has happened in Vietnam this year, according to one of the best impartial sources available, has been a considerable strengthening of the war party on the surface of Vietnam politics. It is not a party in itself. It cuts across those political groupings that are now in power.

Some charge 'repression'

Those that are out of power are said to regard this as a spreading of political repression under the guise of constitutionalism. Those in control are encouraged by a rallying to the government and to the war of reluctant or middle-ground groupings that had thinned the war effort before. The political momentum at present is clearly on the side of the latter.

President Thieu therefore represents, at the Honolulu talks, a measurably stronger government in Saigon that is committed to prosecuting the war and not to ending it on terms that it thinks are presently available.

What is described as happening in South Vietnam is a partial flowering of the vigorous anti-Communist nationalism that President Johnson sought when he began the move toward constitutionalism here at Honolulu two years ago, and before he took a step of deescalation this past March. If he has recently changed his mind on this point there is no reliable sign of it.

President Thieu came here armed with very strong statements on prosecuting the war and rejecting compromise from both houses of the National Assembly. He has felt sufficiently established in recent weeks to let some political figures who favor accommodation out of jail.

Political life stirring

He has sought to start an opposition political party and a two party system—both groups broadly supporting the war. He has appeared publicly with the outmaneuvered Vice-President Ky. He argues that only a small minority now are opposed to the war or ready to compromise.

Impartial observers in South Vietnam confirm the signs of a pulling together of the dominant groups. Quiet negotiations have taken place, in some cases with elements that were moved by the new patriotism or impressed with its strength. The tendency to "rally to the support of the constitutional government whether one likes it or not," as one prominent Vietnamese political figure put it privately, has picked up a certain speed—for the present at least.

A choice forced

Deeper under the surface lie many of the same old problems of disunity, corruption of economic, social, military and political character, and of preponderant military control that have marked the South Vietnamese scene since the days of former President Diem.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A military 'aloha'

Wearing traditional Hawaiian leis, President Johnson and President Thieu of South Vietnam review an honor guard at Hickham Air Force Base in Honolulu, where the two chiefs of state met for an exchange of views on the Vietnam fighting and Paris peace talks.

But the political process that has been fermenting has made these less visible. And the shock of the Viet Cong offensives to the lax city populations, flushed with a made-in-America prosperity that cannot be underemphasized as a factor in political momentums there, has added to the trend.

If President Johnson wishes to build on this trend, on the proposition that unmodified firmness toward the Communists is the way to win a workable peace, he has an excellent opportunity here.

He will have to exercise considerable political skill, on the other hand, if he wishes to pave the way for some forms of accommodation in the interest of the larger world aims of the United States which seem veering toward adjustment with the Communist world.

Peace Corps feels pinch of draft-law tightening

By Congressional Quarterly

Washington

The Peace Corps is feeling the impact of recent tightening of draft deferments and the higher draft calls of late 1967 and early 1968.

Officials of the government's largest and best-known volunteer service organization said that at least 100 peace corpsmen serving overseas have been called back for induction in the military services. In addition, the corps currently has 490 "serious draft problems," the officials said.

The government's two other volunteer groups — Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) and the Teacher Corps — both of them with fewer young men than the Peace Corps, have not been seriously affected by the draft.

The draft problems of peace corpsmen began shortly after the President's Advisory Commission on the Draft recommended in March, 1967, that deferments for college students and young men working in critical occupations be abolished. Although the recommendations were not accepted by Congress, they influenced local draft boards to take a tougher attitude toward deferments, Peace Corps officials said.

Uptrend traced

The demands of the Vietnam war also had a marked effect. Draft calls in the first four months of 1967 averaged just over 12,000 a month. For the rest of the year the average rose to 21,000 a month, and in early 1968 it rose to 36,500. The trend continued until June of this year, when the monthly call-up dropped to 20,000.

The higher draft calls had the inevitable effect of forcing local draft boards to be less generous in granting deferments.

In the past, nearly all peace corpsmen received occupational deferments as men whose employment was "necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest." They were liable to the draft when their service in the corps ended, but most were not called up because they had passed the draftable age (26).

As one corps official put it recently, before 1967 "it was almost unheard of to lose volunteers to the draft." From its inception in 1961 to December, 1968, the corps had lost seven reclassification cases.

Corpsmen reclassified

However, from the beginning of 1967 to June, 1968, about 115 corpsmen were reclassified I-A, the most vulnerable category, by their draft boards. About 100 had already been sent overseas when this happened. As of June 11, 1968, the corps estimated it had 490 "serious draft problems" among its 12,000 volunteers, about half of whom are draft-age men.

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Soviet visit reviews ties with Arabs

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers

Moscow is engaged in a continuing review of its relations with its closest Arab friends —the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Iraq, and Syria.

One of these Arab "revolutionary" states, Iraq, underwent a new military coup d'état July 17.

The outcome, a takeover by a military junta led by retired Gen. Hassan Bakr, seemed more likely to affect inter-Arab relations than Arab-Soviet ones. General Bakr belongs to the old international command of the Baath (Arab Socialist) Party, which briefly ruled Iraq in 1963.

Another faction of the Baath seized power in Syria from the international command in February, 1966.

It has ruled Syria ever since and has maintained really close relations only with Algeria and the Soviet Union.

Closer to Western Europe, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Gretchko's visit to Algeria July 16-23 is another event in the Soviet review process.

Marshal Gretchko is the most prominent Russian to visit Algeira since the June, 1967, Arab-Israel war. His tour here is the first by a Soviet Defense Minister since Algeria won independence from France in July, 1962.

Marshal Gretchko met President Boumedienne, who was busy on July 16 opening the African Unity Organizations 11-member Liberation Committee meeting here.

On July 17 the Soviet Minister began inspecting Algerian military installations. By helicopter he visited Telergma, once a big French military base in eastern Algeria. He saw some of the Aures Mountain sites of Algeria's guerrilla war for independence.

Military talk subdued

There was discreet silence here about possible military results of Marshal Gretchko's visit. Unlike the United Arab Republic, with whose chief of staff, Gen. Abdel Moneim Riad, Marshal Gretchko talked in Moscow during and after President Nasser's visit last week, Algeria lost practically no Soviet-supplied military equipment in the June war.

This was because Algerian participation in the war was late and extremely limited.

This has given Moscow a good reason if it needed one, to limit arms deliveries here since the June war. But Algerians who want to supplement the MIG-21's and Soviet tanks and artillery delivered before June, 1967, with newer hardware, can offer Marshal Gretchko a persuasive argument.

Two neighbors of this socialist country, Republican Tunisa and monarchist Libya, are quietly buying or seeking large amounts of defensive arms in the West.

Libya already has purchased nearly half a billion dollars worth of British Rapier antiaircraft missiles. Its total purchases from Western countries, mainly Britain, are worth nearly a billion dollars more.

U.S. mission in Tunis

Shortly after President Bourguiba's visit to the United States this spring, an American military mission arrived in Tunis to assess Tunisian arms and training needs. Up to now, the small Tunisian armed forces have been equipped mainly with light arms and small aircraft by France, Britain, and Sweden, and with small United States participation. Tunisia's requests are now reported to include American Hawk antiaircraft missiles.

Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, if pressed, would publicly represent the purchases as part of the Arab buildup against Israel's military might.

Privately, leaders and diplomats of all three states and of Morocco, Algeria's Western neighbor, would admit to keen mutual mistrust.

Frontier disputes have been largely settled or made dormant. North African economic cooperation is slowly growing. But so is competition among the Maghreb countries in European markets, especially for gas and oil.

Algeria's privileged relations with France, the ex-colonial power, have suffered several blows recently. Some of them provide new opportunities for the Soviets.

Economic disruption felt

The economic disruption during France's internal troubles in May was felt here. Shutdown of Marseilles harbor and French airports was detrimental to Algerian commerce. Mail was not delivered. Algiers port operated at a tiny fraction of its capacity.

Nearly one fifth of Algeria's total population of about 12,000,000 was temporarily deprived of its main source of income — money sent home by over 350,000 Algerians gainfully employed in France.

As of July 1, new French restrictions permit migration of only 1,000 Algerians each month. Algiers thus has been doubly reminded of its dependence on the French economy and of the need to create new jobs here for millions of unemployed workers who must stay home.

Algeria also has on its hands a huge surplus of about 12,000,000 hectoliters of wine which France this year refused to import.

'Political purchases' made

In "political purchases" resembling those it makes of Cuban sugar, Moscow this January began to buy Algerian wine it really does not need. It cannot, however, conveniently import the Algerian manpower refused by France.

In a speech on the June 19 anniversary of his overthrow of former President ben Bella in 1965, President Boumedienne warned French oil interests now exporting about 30,000,000 tons of crude oil annually to France that this might not go on forever.

Since France gets most of its fuel requirements here, argued Colonel Boumedienne, it should respect Algeria's wishes as regards wine and workers.

French "cooperators," the euphemism used here for technicians, teachers and other personnel supplied by Paris, have dropped from an earlier level of nearly 15,000 to an estimated 8,500 this year.

There are indications of further tension in Algerian-French economic relations, since Algeria nationalized 52 French firms, including 12 gas and oil distributors, in May.

In their aid strategy here, the Soviets have judiciously made their greatest efforts in areas tending to make this country more independent of France.

Their major project is a steel mill at Annaba (formerly Bone), in eastern Algeria. Soviet credits are supposed to make possible annual production of 350,000,000 tons of rolled steel by 1970. Earlier, French, West German, and Swedish groups had rejected the project as economically unsound.

The Soviets already have set up training schools here for Algerian technicians in the oil, natural gas, and textile industries. A mission led by Abdessalem Belaid, Algerian Minister of Power and Industry, is now in Moscow for talks on new Soviet aid to mining and industry.

More important, the mission's hope is to find Soviet experts to run the nationalized French industries.

Algerian-Soviet two-way trade figures published here show a fivefold increase to $55,000,000 from $11,000,000 in 1966. Algeria sold the Soviets about 600,000 tons of iron ore, processed farm products, and wine in 1967. It bought from Russia 200,000 tons of wheat, farm machinery, and industrial equipment.

Keystone

Kosygin admires palace flowers

During his recent trip to Sweden, Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (left) visited King Gustaf VI Adolf at his summer palace. The King (right) personally showed the Soviet leader around the palace's beautiful flower gardens.

Moo, says the C-O-W; Baa, says...

By Gillian Charters
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Choose a card, feed it into a machine, select and press a button.

No, this is not quite data processing. This is a kindergarten teaching machine. As different cards are inserted, the classroom resounds with sounds of dogs barking, horses neighing, lambs bleating.

City-bound children who never have heard cows at milking time, never have been chased by a hissing goose, never have gathered warm brown eggs to the cackling of a hen, find the sounds strange. These youngsters sometimes have problems relating pictures and stories to events in their everyday life.

♪ ♪ ♪

To help them, a new phonics system has been developed consisting of a decoding machine and sets of nine-inch cards showing colored animal pictures. Place a cow card in the machine, press a button and plaintive mooing rolls round the room. A recording tape repeats "this is a cow," "this is a cow," while "C-O-W" flashes on the card face.

This system develops further with short words that help children master the names and sounds of the letters of the alphabet. Simple tests are devised where the small student can record his answer himself and then play back both his answer and the solution.

The kindergarten is now firmly entrenched in the electronic age. With more and more government money available for schools to purchase expensive aids to help youngsters with reading and visual perception, manufacturers are producing more and more school aids.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another electronic aid to the kindergarten is Alphy.

Alphy is a whimsical cartoon character of the television age, the modern successor to ABC blocks. He is printed on large transparencies for overhead projection onto a wall.

Alphy, sad or smiling, serious or laughing, appears on each frame as an identifying mark for the youngsters. The first frame shows him climbing a tree. Capital and lower-case written "A"s appear also with a picture of an ape. The ape's arms and legs make several A-shapes. Alphy teaches numbers in a similar way.

Trend for Honolulu

Parley hints peace speedup

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

From the first Honolulu conference in 1966 gushed the Allied optimism of victory in the Vietnam war. Now, 881 days later, during the second Honolulu conference, victory is a forgotten, although not a lost, dream, and Vietnam hangs suspended between more war or peace.

For Vietnam, reliable sources predict the current Honolulu conference is more likely to surface a radical shift in United States foreign policy toward peace and the beginning of the end of this bitter war.

For America, however, Allied sources here voice the fear this Honolulu conference may spin the United States into a rigid pattern of withdrawal — not simply from Vietnam, but from the rest of the world, perhaps even through the end of this century.

Fortress forecast

"Honolulu probably will give shape to the Vietnam peace settlement that will evolve within the next year," one American officer explained. "And that means the beginning of fortress America. All of our allies will know that: they will all make various noises about it. And in due course, all will make their separate adjustments with communism—Soviet communism in Europe and Chinese Communists in Asia."

The present Honolulu conference — far more historic than the first — is regarded here as significant, not as a meeting of the two Allied presidents, but for revealing the decisions of one of them—President Johnson.

"President Johnson has only two choices," one American source explained. "He can act as a lame-duck President, stall for time at Paris, and keep open as many options as possible for his successor who then must decide whether to 'soldier on' or to withdraw. Or, he can be the absolute President and do as he wants, for he has freed himself from the political dictates of the voters. . . .

Radical shift indicated

He continued: "What do we need a Honolul conference for? It is either a propaganda gesture for the Vietnamese and the world, or else it portends a radical change of policy, and President Johnson is getting the boys all lined up to carry it out.

"If it is a radical change of policy, it could be only one thing—out. The conference could be only to work out the methods, speeds, decencies, and mechanics of pulling out.

"There was one significant indication of this—when Clark Clifford [U.S. Secretary of Defense, who just visited Vietnam] said we are going flat out to reequip the Vietnamese Army — even at the expense of American troops. That is acceptable only if the Americans are withdrawing.

"That statement was an indication of a state of mind designed to make it easier to withdraw with a less guilty conscience. I believe President Johnson will try to negotiate with the least disadvantages to us—though these still will be plenty of disadvantages. . . ."

The American delegations at the two Honolulu conferences show a marked contrast. Some of the faces are the same, but the status of the men are different. President Johnson is again the host, but he is no longer seeking reelection, as it was commonly assumed in 1966 he would.

Nguyen Van Thieu again heads the Vietnamese delegation. Last time he was a ceremonal and largely obscure chief of state. This time he is an elected President but his position is shaken by speculation of a "coalition" government with the Communists.

Many faces missing

And many important faces are missing.

Robert S. McNamara, former U.S. defense secretary, was considered in 1966 as one of the more powerful men in the world. Now he is "in the limbo of forgotten things," as one observer here said.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, then Mr. McNamara's counterpart in Vietnam, since exiled from Vietnam for alleged corruption and now living in luxury in Hong Kong.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, in 1966 a national hero leading the fight for freedom from his Pentagon East command in Saigon, now transferred to Pentagon-on-the-Potomac where he has become "an invisible general."

Henry Cabot Lodge, the American "mandarin" from Boston, now replaced as ambassador by Ellsworth Bunker, the American "mandarin" from Vermont.

Nguyen Cao Ky, a premier in 1966 and the star of that conference, now an elected Vice-President who is distrusted by many Americans for his antinegotiation views and mistrusted by his own President for his capriciousness.

Subjects differ

In some ways, the Honolulu delegations are significant for their absentees. In 1966, a thorough military review was made at Honolulu; this time the new American commander here, Gen. Creighton Abrams, was dropped from the invitation list because, according to one source, "he would have been a fifth wheel. They are discussing political matters."

In 1966, the battle cry was the rural development of Vietnamese villages. This time, American Ambassador Robert Komer, in charge of the program, remained in Saigon and the Vietnamese "pacifier" was represented only by a lieutenant colonel. In the current conference, the focus seemed to shift to foreign affairs and economic matters—the postwar economic development plan for Vietnam.

Contrast in methods

From this vantage point, the second most important member of the American delegation is considered to be Mr. Clifford, who had just completed a five-day whirlwind inspection tour of Vietnam.

He had spent only 25 minutes being briefed on the pacification program. Unlike Mr. McNamara, who asked pinpoint questions of captains and majors and took voluminous notes, Mr. Clifford met in closed-door executive sessions with generals and left the note-taking to an aide. American generals, who in the past had prepared charts, graphs and reams of statistics for Mr. McNamara ordered 8x10 photos printed to illustrate—if Mr. Clifford desired to know — the surrounding terrain and helicopter operations.

Unlike Mr. McNamara, who was articulate with his staccato, machine-gun sentences, Mr. Clifford was equally articulate with his quiet drawl.

Specific goal seen

The net impression of Mr. Clifford's tour here — and a potential weathervane for Honolulu: He was not a Secretary of Defense appointed to prosecute a war, or to manage the mechanisms to prosecute it. He was appointed to rationalize, justify, and verbalize its ending.

The first Honolulu conference, held in February, 1966, opened the "second front" of the whole Vietnam war, or "the other war"—for Vietnam's political, economic, and social betterment. Now, the "second front" or the "other war" is half a world away in Paris.

The first "light at the end of the tunnel" sparked in Honolulu '66 has now been transmuted into "straws in the wind" in Paris.

Mr. McNamara's statistical measures for amber and green roads, pacified, half-pacified, and contested villages, have now disappeared into the simple arithmetic of timing the talks and breaks in Paris.

First of a three-part series: Review of developments from the Honolulu conference in 1966 to the present one.

Sanctions enforced

By Reuters

London

One of Britain's biggest industrial bankers was fined £20,010 ($48,024) here for a deal which defied the British Government's economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

The company, Lloyds & Scottish Finance, controlled by Lloyds Bank and the National Commercial Bank of Scotland, pleaded guilty to contravening the exchange control act by selling their controlling interest in the Scottish Rhodesian Finance Company to the Netherlands Bank of South Africa for £330,000 ($792 million).

It was alleged that the company defied the regulations imposed after Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's illegal seizure of power in 1965 by selling their stake in the Scottish Rhodesian Finance Company without government permission.

The prosecution, heard at Bow Street Court, was against the company, not against individual directors.

Varied views in Iraq junta

By the Associated Press

Beirut, Lebanon

The military junta that seized power in Iraq July 16 is made up of moderate Socialists, nationalists, and conservatives, informed Arab diplomatic sources reported here.

The diplomats said the overthrow of President Aref was engineered by this coalition:

- Moderate left-wingers led by the new President, Maj. Gen. Ahmed Hassan al Bakr.
- Nonaligned nationalists led by former Vice-Premier Rajab Abdel Majid.
- Conservative Army elements supporting the former Defense Minister, Gen. Abdel Aziz al Okeili.

The sources said the junta is made up of General al Bakr, Mr. Abdel Majid, General al Okeili, and three other Army officers who actually carried out the coup: the commander of the Baghdad garrison, the commander of the palace guard, and the assistant chief of the Army intelligence service.

Although slogans of the Baath Socialist Party dominate Baghdad Radio, the bloodless coup bore the restrained stamp of General al Okeili, the sources added.

The junta has announced the appiontment of a 27-mar coalition government made up of nationalists, Baath Socialists, and conservatives.

The government is headed by Premier Abdul Razzak al Nayef, a former intelligence official who played an active role in the coup.

Others include Nasser al Hani, a career diplomat, Foreign Minister; Gen. Ibrahim Abdul Rahman al Daud, Defense Minister, and economic expert Saleh Kubbah, Finance Minister.

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EDUCATION

All work and a little play

By Esther E. Wood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Surry, Maine

Whittier wrote of the Dartmouth College student who taught in the rural school of the poet's childhood:

"He doffed with ease his scholar's gown/ To peddle wares from town to town."

A rereading of the familiar lines set me to wondering what my college students planned to do with their summer vacations.

I asked each of my students to write on the last sheet of his final exam his plans for the summer. A few forgot my request. A few may have resented my curiosity and so left my question unanswered.

There were 72 who gave the requested information. Many of the men will be doing hard labor. Eight will be doing construction work. Two will work in mills. One will be a carpenter. Several will be state foresters. Two will work in warehouses. Two will paint houses. Two will work in a navy yard. Three will do farm work. The lad who will work on a sugar beet farm in Aroostook County, Maine, wrote, "Farm work is really not that tough, what with modern machinery and all."

A number of students, both men and women, will be federal employees working in Upward Bound and Family Betterment Programs. One girl will cook the noon meal for some 20 children involved in the Head Start Program in her home village. This work will be in addition to keeping house for her father and two brothers.

Several students will be playground supervisors, part-time librarians, teachers of retarded children, and recreation directors at summer camps. One will be a nurse's aid in a nursery. Another will be a "cleaning lady" in a nursing home.

I was surprised that only four will be doing waitress work, a form of summer employment that 20 years ago was a favorite with college girls.

I was surprised also that several young men had two summer jobs. One wrote that he would be a lifeguard by day and a policeman by night. I hope that he will make provision for eight hours of sleep. A second expects to be a carpenter by day and a bartender by night. One man plans to divide his vacation into three periods, two weeks for a Bermuda honeymoon, six weeks spent at summer school, three weeks devoted to digging holes for the installation of gas tanks.

Two girls wrote me little notes. "I hope," wrote one, "that this summer will be challenging and rewarding. I shall work for the Salvation Army five days a week, two with senior citizens, and three with underprivileged children." The second confided to me that she was undertaking two jobs, one as a teacher's aid and the other as a waitress at a coffee shop. "I am going to earn money to help my father and mother go to California as the observance of their 25th wedding anniversary," she wrote.

Two young men gave amusing comments. One of those who will do work on state roads wrote, "This hard work will be good both for my pocketbook and my waistline. I do need to get rid of some weight." A chap who will be on a potato farm wrote, "While I plow and cultivate and harvest I shall be thinking of the fall and doing my student teaching. I can't wait to spill some of this knowledge on others."

Photos by Laura Godofsky Horowitz

Ivan meets Yogi Berra

On a visit to a Moscow school, William Neptune, a professor at Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Okla., gave an impromptu lesson in the game of baseball. In the top photo he is introduced to the class by the teacher (left). In the middle photo he is describing how Mickey Mantle belts 'em out of the park. The bottom photo depicts the Yogi Berra method of catching a fastball.

Students, summer, and service

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sam, now that he has graduated from college, plans to devote full time to teaching and the writing of poetry. Between his junior and senior years he worked with juvenile delinquents in a community service program.

Kieran wants to be a politician, is fluent in English, Spanish, and French, and spent last summer, prior to his senior year, as a youth rehabilitation worker in a Title 1 program.

Marilyn wants to be a teacher. She spent one summer teaching in a vacation church school in a Negro hospital. A second summer she did volunteer work for the Presbyterian church. A third summer was spent working in a state mental hospital. Next year she will be working toward a master's degree.

Richard spent the summer between his freshman and sophomore years as a chauffeur. The following summer he was, in his words, "a pseudo French waiter." And prior to his senior year at college he worked in the exhibitions department of a museum.

Fred spent one summer building log cabins in Alaska, and another summer working for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Bill washed cars and sold pots and pans the summer after his freshman year. The following summer he worked as a laboratory assistant, and last summer he was a social worker.

The above are brief case histories of actual students attending a United States college or university.

They reflect the trend of the day—college students using their summers not only to make money but to give service. Miss Wood, who writes today about her students in a college in Maine, says she has found the same trend.

Deep education

London

Not many young persons plan to be underwater archaeologists, but London University is now giving a training course in this subject. The course is designed specifically for students who will take part in a project of the university's Institute of Archaeology — the underwater exploration of ancient wrecks.

Experts will give instruction in the early history of shipping. They will also teach students how to get information about the vessels they will be examining and how to conserve their finds.

Don your berets

'French spoken here'

By Hervie Haufler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Wilton, Conn.

For a summer school experience in a native French environment it is not necessary for American students to go all the way to France.

They can surround themselves with pure French, both in the classroom and in their associations with the native populace, by making a much shorter hop to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon just south of Newfoundland.

For the past seven summers the University of Toronto has conducted a summer school for college students on St. Pierre. Now a similar opportunity is offered to high school students on the island of Miquelon.

* * *

As dramatized by last summer's visit by General de Gaulle, St. Pierre and Miquelon are still parts of the French empire. They are, in fact, the last French remnants in North America. France exerts special care to preserve their Frenchness. The governor of the Territory and the mayors of the towns are appointed by France. The islands boast the only true gendarmes in North America, on temporary duty assignments away from their home beats. And the educational system is firmly under French direction.

As one result of these well-maintained bonds to the motherland, the St. Pierrais and Miquelonnais have not developed a patois, as have the French Canadians. The language they speak is as uncompromisingly French as that heard in Paris.

* * *

It is this fact that, three summers ago, drew a Connecticut high school French teacher, Robert W. Kennedy, to journey among the cod-fishing families of Miquelon. Mr. Kennedy had shepherded groups of language students on summer school sessions in France and Switzerland. He went to Miquelon to see what sort of alternative the island offered.

The Miquelonnais were keenly interested. They promised to turn the town's schoolhouse over to him for the summer. And the mayor agreed to select families with whom Mr. Kennedy's students could stay. Thus the Institut de Miquelon was born.

During the regular school year, Mr. Kennedy operates his Institut from his home in Brookfield, Conn., where he is head of the high school foreign language department. When summer comes, he moves his family to his island headquarters and conducts two five-week sessions aiming at some 20 students in each group. During the past two summers his Institut has been the means by which more than 50 U.S. teen-agers have sampled the life and language of Miquelon.

In the island's schoolhouse he conducts morning and afternoon sessions in French conversation, with afternoon classes given to slang, proverbs, and songs. The rest of the time the students either organize their own recreation or spend time with their local hosts, one student to a family. Students are forbidden to speak English from the moment they set foot on the plane that bears them northward from Boston.

* * *

Life for the students on Miquelon is simple but not uncomfortable. The homes have electricity, hot water, and portable bathtubs. A few even have television. The town's enterprises include a drugstore, two pastry shops, and several general stores.

On good days the students find recreation by hiking to the lighthouse or picnicing on le Chapeau, the promontory south of town that sits like a huge hat on the treeless landscape. They play volleyball and tennis, go trout fishing, and are given lessons in "pétanque," the ancient French version of lawn bowls.

On the few really warm days they swim in the Etang, whose shallow waters allow the sun to take off the worst of the ocean's chill. On weekends there is a movie, usually French-dubbed versions of venerable American westerns. And several times a week there are dances, the local step being described by the United States students as "a cross between a tango, a polka and a waltz."

The total immersion in French for five weeks does wonders for the students' command of the language. They are usually able to add a hundred points or more to their French performance on Scholastic Aptitude Test scores.

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The Home Forum

Marking the score

There's a large body of folk who are sure that just about the uttermost waste of time is a search, or research, for lost good times; or an expedition to find the snows of yesteryear. Yet, surely, the nub of the whole thing is this: Is a good time ever really lost and what does snow mean to you anyhow but the pleasure you find in it?

So we are involved in a question about the destructibility of good.

What started this off was—improbably, perhaps—a chance discovery in a book about Jane Austen's family life at Steventon Parsonage. In its pages I met Eliza, Jane's first cousin on her father's side, a handsome, dashing young creature married to a French aristocrat and a deal more fashionable than a country parsonage usually encountered in those days. Her husband having perished in the French Revolution, Cousin Eliza, with a fine marriage settlement from her godfather Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of Bengal, became the subject of much interest and speculation among the Austen family.

But all I want with Eliza at the moment is to recapture a very minor episode in her life (though interesting in mine) which probably presented Jane with one more item for contemplation and, no doubt, later literary fruition. The kind of fragment of living which can be engendered by any human and then forgotten.

♪ ♪ ♪

The book mentions casually that in September 1797 dear Cousin Eliza took her little boy, Hastings, duly named after the famous godfather, to Lowestoft. It had been suggested that the then newfangled craze for sea-bathing would do the little fellow good. And having, myself, undergone compulsory swimming lessons at Lowestoft about 110 years later, I can sympathize with little Hastings. For Lowestoft is the most easterly town in England, well out into the North Sea and the east wind.

At the time of Eliza's visit only a small part of the town's present site had been built on. It consisted of a High Street climbing a half mile of hill to the brow of cliffs whence the sea had long since receded, leaving a wide space of parched grass, sand and pebbles between the cliff and the beach. On this strip a kind of lower town of huts had sprung up devoted to the herring trade—huts for net-making and boat-building, for storage of barrels and baskets and for curing the fish. The big open boats were drawn up at the top of the beach, for there was no harbor then. And from down there the upper town appeared as a fringe of red and black pantiled roofs with gardens dropping in terraces down the cliff. This cataract of gardens was, and still is, intersected by steep narrow lanes called Scores.

I know of no other English town which uses this word.

♪ ♪ ♪

As you walk up the hill of High Street you still find these unusual thoroughfares, often entered by narrow archways or doorways from the pavement — Herring Fishery Score, Spurgeon, Maltster's, Wilde's, Rant, Martin's, Crown and Lighthouse Score. Only two are negotiable by vehicles and they would in the old days, I should think, have been used by packhorses or donkeys loaded with panniers. I remember, from my boyhood, that one climbed them by a series of very wide, very shallow steps.

Like the name of the town itself, "Score" in this sense is a memory of the original Norse settlement. Meaning a cut or notch, the word was used to indicate the knife-marks made in a piece of wood to record the number of items in a list of goods or loads, and especially for the deeper cut to mark the 20th item. So "score" came to mean "twenty" (three score, five score and so on), and nowadays any record of points in a game has come to be called the score.

But this word also meant a notch in the landscape, such as a ravine, and is so found in place-names. Certainly, as seen from the lower town, those sloping lanes must have looked like long cuts or scores in the seaward face of Lowestoft—the "toft" or dwelling-site of a perhaps ninth-century immigrant from Norway called Hlodver.

Well, Hlodver's Toft, being in a different language, was hard for an Anglo-Saxon to read, especially long afterwards. No wonder it got turned into Lowestoft.

♪ ♪ ♪

For me, as a boy, this town and strange name meant holiday. And that is why I sat up and took so much notice when I came across that random reference to Cousin Eliza and little Hastings. What did those two find when they went to Lowestoft?

Not the big harbor I knew, not the miles of boarding houses, piers and esplanade on the far side of it which the long reign of Queen Victoria had added. They saw it as described in a little book I discovered:

The Lowestoft Guide
by
A Lady

With this so genteel anonymity the unknown author enables us to see a little through Eliza's eyes. And we must remember that in 1793, only a few years before the little guide was published, there were wars and rumors of wars as there are with us. There were batteries at either end of the town and one at the foot of the cliff in case the French appeared off that easy-to-land-on beach. (There is still a road called Battery Green.)

♪ ♪ ♪

"The slope of the hill on which the town is built," says A Lady, "is now converted into beautiful hanging gardens reaching from the dwelling houses above to the bottom. These gardens are most of them richly planted with various kinds of trees intermingled with shrubs; and the white alcoves, summer houses, rustic seats, etc. agreeably diversify the scene as they peep from the dark foliage."

We are also told of a piazza in the Market Place with a ballroom over it and of a public reading room where "any lady or gentleman may peruse the intelligence of the day at the trifling expence of sixpence."

Also, of course, there were those newfangled bathing machines—plank cubicles on wheels, pulled into or out of the surf by a windlass—for dear little Hastings. Our lady guide is careful to add that "the Machines are commodiously fitted out with an awning, and those generally used by ladies have a cradle attached to them which enables the fair bather to plunge into the briny wave fearless of danger."

Presumably, Eliza rented rooms in one of the houses up among the hanging gardens and their bordering Scores. Our lady guide says that lodgings could be had from between one guinea and six guineas a week. And she notes the magnificent view from the windows across the deep-water channel close to the shore whence you could sometimes see between two and three hundred sailing vessels becalmed, with their masts a "floating forest nine or ten miles long."

♪ ♪ ♪

Walking up the High Street the other day I found this view was now of factory roofs and gasworks, and the hanging gardens between the Scores were draggled patches of yard-high weeds. The horse-drawn seaside resort whose last days I knew has gone too, a lot of it blown to pieces between 1939 and 1945.

But entirely indestructible is the recollection of this strangely built town as the backdrop of summer holiday—year after year of it—throughout long boyhood. Blue-sky days and a wide sea busy with shipping—smacks, timber ships, paddle-steamers, gray gunboats and yachts and yachts of all sizes and paintwork. Signal flags flying in the sun and the word "Regatta" were wonders to a small boy. And on the green water in the harbor the reflection of wooden masts writhing lazily to the gay music of those years as it came from the pier bandstand, full of Viennese grace and lilt.

So I was happy to find that reference in the Jane Austen memoir; one more notch or score to mark the tally of remembrance of my own good times and Eliza's and—I hope—little Hastings' too.

ALAN IVIMEY

By courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"PORTRAIT OF A LADY": *By an unknown artist, Portuguese, 15th c.*

"Portrait of a Lady," seen here, comes from the hand of an unknown artist of 15th-century Portugal. The medium is tempera and oil on wood.

During the years from 1428 to 1492 Portuguese painting shows a Flemish-Gothic tradition which probably grew out of the constant commerce between Portugal and Flanders. This portrait reminds us strongly of the Flemish work of Van Eyck who visited Portugal in 1428. The lady's features are frankly Portuguese, but her sable collar and transparent veiling, the soft shadows in her robe and about her neck show an affinity with Burgundy. The painting, 13⅛ by 10⅜ inches, is a strong and energetic work, painted with much care and detail.

A bequest of Mary Stillman Harkness, the portrait entered the permanent collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in 1950.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Daylight required

Does faith require the night? Not mine;
It needs the daylight fired with sun,
Simmering in the supple pine
And poplar. I can see it run
Along the edge of my roof and race
Through open windows, push walls back
And brim the house with rising space.
Faith will suffuse the densest black.

Light has its own shape, its own wind.
Birds at the cooling end of day
Riding the thermal staircase find
Themselves enspiraled, borne away.
And so my bright faith circles me.
I am the mind it occupies
With promise of days yet to be,
Beautiful in my lighted eyes.

MARION LINEAWEAVER

Obstacles can bring great good!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Frequently it appears to individuals that only obstacles are in their path. Dangers, inordinate ambition, deceit, revenge, illness — these are some of the things that at times heavily burden people's lives, obstructing happiness and achievement.

Today Christian Science shows us how we can overcome obstacles and at the same time gain a far greater good — a broadened understanding of God and of man's inseparability from Him. Do we not have this marvelous promise concerning God (Psalm 91:11, 12): "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone"?

♪ ♪ ♪

If we consistently entertain God's angels, His spiritual truths, and acknowledge nothing but divine Love's infinite presence and power, the ignoble traits and physical dangers and ills that obstruct our path in life will be removed from our experience. We shall increasingly attain joy, well-being and harmony.

We are told in the Bible that Jacob fled for his life from his father's house to a strange country (see Genesis 28:10-22). His own deceitful character and the revengeful attitude of his brother were responsible for his voluntary exile. When he lay down to rest the first evening of his flight, his consciousness was filled with all that had happened, and he could see only the dangers in his path. Then the angels of God came to his aid and led him to the liberating realization that right there, in that desert place, he was in the presence of God — that in reality he could not be anywhere else since God is infinite.

♪ ♪ ♪

Like Jacob we, too, can hearken to God's angel truths, which are always available to help us rise above belief in material existence with its sin, dangers, and dismal experiences. We can turn obstacles into steppingstones Spiritward, thereby overcoming evil and finding divine guidance and protection. Through pondering what Christ Jesus proved, even the all-presence and all-power of God, we can begin to awaken to God's all-embracing love, before which peril, fear, revenge, trickery, pride, jealousy, and sensuality become unreal to us and therefore disappear from our lives.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," (p. 299): "Angels are God's representatives. These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers."

Let us humbly ask our heavenly Father each day to show us how we can listen to His angel thoughts, how we can let them govern our daily affairs and bring to light now our unity with Love.

♪ ♪ ♪

Like Jacob, we must willingly turn away from the mortal self and its plights, moods, and weaknesses to our true, Christly selfhood and its perfection, continuity, and safety in omnipresent Love. Then the problem with which we are struggling will not only be resolved harmoniously but, far more important, will bring spiritual growth—a clearer realization of God's allness and omnipresence and of man's eternal sonship with Him.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Les obstacles peuvent être très profitables !

[This is a French translation of "Obstacles can bring great good!" appearing on this page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Nous avons souvent l'impression que notre route n'est parsemée que d'obstacles. Le danger, l'ambition effrénée, la tromperie, la vengeance, la maladie, figurent parmi ce qui pèse parfois terriblement sur notre existence, ce qui nous empêche d'être heureux et de nous réaliser.

De nos jours, la Science Chrétienne* nous montre comment nous pouvons surmonter tout obstacle et en même temps en tirer un plus grand bien, une plus grande compréhension de Dieu et du fait que l'homme ne peut En être séparé. N'avons-nous pas reçu cette merveilleuse promesse concernant Dieu : « Il ordonnera à ses anges de te garder dans toutes tes voies ; ils te porteront sur les mains, de peur que ton pied ne heurte contre une pierre » (Psaumes 91:11, 12)?

♪ ♪ ♪

Si notre pensée accueille constamment les anges de Dieu, Ses vérités spirituelles, et si nous ne reconnaissons que la présence et le pouvoir infinis de l'Amour divin, les traits de caractère ignobles, dont le danger et la maladie qui se mettent en travers de notre route, disparaîtront de notre existence. Nous trouverons de plus en plus la joie, le bien-être et l'harmonie.

Nous apprenons dans la Bible que, pour sauver sa vie, Jacob s'enfuit de la maison de son père et se réfugia dans un pays étranger (voir Genèse 28:10-22). Son propre caractère trompeur et l'attitude vengeresse de son frère furent la cause de son exil volontaire. Quand il prit du repos le premier soir de sa fuite, sa conscience était remplie de tous les événements qui s'étaient passés et sa route lui paraissait semée de dangers. Les anges de Dieu lui vinrent ensuite en aide et le conduisirent à la compréhension libératrice qu'à cet endroit même, dans ce lieu désert, il se trouvait en présence de Dieu, qu'en réalité il ne pouvait se trouver nulle part ailleurs puisque Dieu est infini.

♪ ♪ ♪

Comme Jacob, nous pouvons aussi écouter les vérités des anges de Dieu, vérités auquelles nous pouvons toujours recourir pour nous aider à nous élever au-dessus de la croyance à l'existence dans la matière, ainsi que ses péchés, dangers et tristes expériences. Nous pouvons changer les obstacles en marchepieds vers l'Esprit, détruisant par là le mal et trouvant direction et protection divines. Méditant sur ce que Christ Jésus prouva, à savoir, l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence de Dieu, nous pouvons commencer à prendre conscience de l'amour de Dieu qui embrasse tout et devant lequel le danger, la crainte, la vengeance, la tromperie, la fierté, la jalousie et la sensualité perdent toute réalité à nos yeux, et par conséquent disparaissent de notre existence.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 299) : « Les anges sont des représentants de Dieu. Ces êtres qui portent toujours plus haut leur vol ne mènent jamais au moi, au péché ni à la matérialité, mais guident vers le Principe divin de tout bien, où se porte toute vraie individualité, image, ou ressemblance de Dieu. »

Demandons humblement à notre Père céleste de nous montrer chaque jour comment prêter attention à Ses pensées angéliques, comment les laisser régir nos affaires journalières et mettre aujourd'hui en lumière notre union avec l'Amour.

♪ ♪ ♪

Comme Jacob, nous devons consentir à nous détourner du moi mortel et ses situations pénibles, humeurs et faiblesses, pour trouver notre moi véritable, semblable au Christ, ainsi que sa perfection, constance et sécurité dans l'Amour omniprésent. Alors, non seulement le problème qui nous préoccupe trouvera une solution harmonieuse, mais chose beaucoup plus importante, nous fera progresser sur le plan spirituel, nous donnera une compréhension plus claire de la totalité et de l'omniprésence de Dieu, et du fait que l'homme est à jamais Son fils.

*Christian Science : prononcer 'kristiann 'salenss.

La traduction française de l'ouvrage fondamental de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Hindernisse können viel Gutes bringen !

[This is a German translation of "Obstacles can bring great good!" appearing on this page]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Vielen Menschen kommt es häufig so vor, als ob auf ihrem Weg nur Hindernisse lägen. Gefahren, übermäßiger Ehrgeiz, Betrug, Rache, Krankheit — dies sind einige der Dinge, die die Menschen zuzeiten schwer belasten und Glück und Erfolg vereiteln.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* zeigt uns heutzutage, wie wir Hindernisse überwinden und gleichzeitig in viel größerem Maße Gutes gewinnen können — ein erweitertes Verständnis von Gott und der Untrennbarkeit des Menschen von Ihm. Haben wir nicht eine wunderbare Verheißung in den Worten über Gott (Psalm 91:11, 12): „Er hat seinen Engeln befohlen, daß sie dich behüten auf allen deinen Wegen, daß sie dich auf den Händen tragen und du deinen Fuß nicht an einen Stein stoßest"?

♪ ♪ ♪

Wenn wir beständig Gottes Engel beherbergen, Seine geistigen Wahrheiten, und nichts als die unendliche Gegenwart und Macht der göttlichen Liebe anerkennen, werden die negativen Charakterzüge und physischen Gefahren und Übel, die unseren Lebensweg verdunkeln, aus unserem Leben verschwinden. Wir werden in immer größerem Maße Freude, Wohlbefinden und Harmonie erlangen.

Wir lesen in der Bibel, daß Jakob aus seinem Vaterhaus in ein fremdes Land floh, um sein Leben zu retten (siehe 1. Mose 28:10-22). Seine eigene Hinterlist und die Rachsucht seines Bruders waren die Ursache für sein freiwilliges Exil. Als er sich an dem ersten Abend seiner Flucht zur Ruhe legte, war sein Bewußtsein von all dem erfüllt, was geschehen war, und er konnte nur Gefahren auf seinem Wege sehen. Dann kamen ihm die Engel Gottes zu Hilfe und führten ihn zu der befreienden Erkenntnis, daß er sich gerade dort, in jener Wüste, in der Gegenwart Gottes befand — daß er in Wirklichkeit nicht irgendwo anders sein konnte, weil ja Gott unendlich ist.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wie Jakob, so können auch wir auf Gottes Engelswahrheiten lauschen, die jederzeit gegenwärtig sind, um uns zu helfen, uns über den Glauben an ein materielles Dasein mit seiner Sünde, seinen Gefahren und seinen trüben Erfahrungen zu erheben. Wir können Hindernisse in Schrittsteine himmelwärts verwandeln, dabei das Böse überwinden und göttliche Führung und göttlichen Schutz finden. Wenn wir darüber nachdenken, was Christus Jesus unter Beweis stellte, nämlich die Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gottes, können wir zu der alles umfassenden Liebe Gottes zu erwachen beginnen, vor der Stolz, Gefahr, Furcht, Rache, Betrug, Eifersucht und Sinnlichkeit für uns unwirklich werden und daher aus unserem Leben verschwinden.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Buch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 299): „Engel sind Vertreter Gottes. Diese aufwärtsschwebenden Wesen führen niemals zum Selbst, zur Sünde oder zur Materialität, sondern sie leiten uns zu dem göttlichen Prinzip alles Guten, dem jede wirkliche Individualität, jedes Bild oder Gleichnis Gottes zustrebt."

Wir wollen unseren himmlischen Vater jeden Tag demütig darum bitten, uns zu zeigen, wie wir auf Seine Engelsgedanken lauschen können, wie wir sie unsere täglichen Angelegenheiten regieren und unsere Einheit mit der Liebe jetzt ans Licht bringen lassen können.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wie Jakob, so müssen auch wir uns bereitwillig von dem sterblichen Selbst mit seinen Miseren, Stimmungen und Schwächen abwenden und uns unserer wahren, christusgleichen Selbstheit und ihrer Vollkommenheit, Fortdauer und Sicherheit in der immergegenwärtigen Liebe zuwenden. Dann wird das Problem, mit dem wir uns abmühen, nicht nur harmonisch gelöst werden, sondern — was noch viel wichtiger ist — es wird geistiges Wachstum bringen, eine klarere Vergegenwärtigung von der Allheit und Allgegenwart Gottes und des Menschen ewiger Gotteskindschaft.

*Christian Science: sprich: kr'istjen s'aiens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zu Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über sonstige christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

VOUS POUVEZ AIDER UN AMI

à trouver Dieu.

Vous pouvez l'aider à comprendre la Bible et apprécier ainsi à leur juste valeur les enseignements de Christ Jésus. Grâce à l'ouvrage fondamental de la Science Chrétienne vous pouvez aider un ami à découvrir par lui-même ce qu'est la Science Chrétienne et ce qu'elle peut faire pour lui.

SCIENCE ET SANTÉ AVEC LA CLEF DES ÉCRITURES de Mary Baker Eddy est disponible en français avec le texte original anglais en regard.

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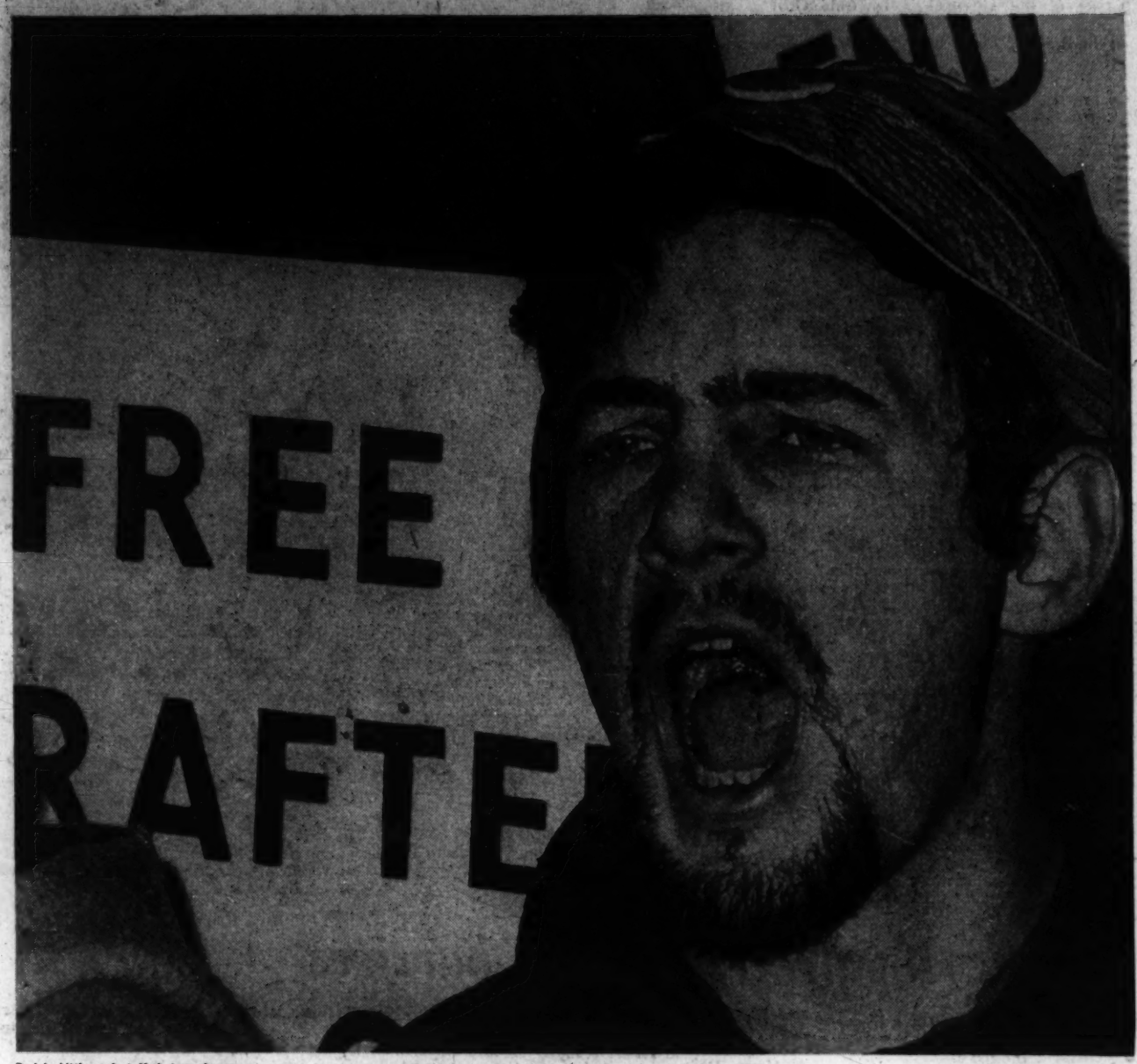
LAW vs. DISSENT 2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, July 20, 1968

'The right to differ . . . has limits'

Following are excerpts from this year's George Abel Dreyfous Lecture on Civil Liberties, delivered at Tulane Law School by Erwin N. Griswold, Solicitor General of the United States. In 'Dissent—1968 Style,' Mr. Griswold suggests that dissenters have responsibilities, too. This is the second of three pages on civil disobedience.



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

'There is nothing noble . . . about . . . a mass endeavor to drop out of life'

I WISH TO SPEAK . . . ABOUT SOME fundamental postulates of our democratic society, principles which I believe must be kept in vivid focus and which must be meaningfully communicated to the community as a whole if true freedom — not frenetic license — is to endure.

Let me begin by confessing that I am aware that . . . there will remain very substantial areas where the conscientious judgment of the informed individual is the only operative standard.

But for the individual to make a rational choice, he must be aware of the values and consequences at stake . . . , and it is in the hope that it will encourage reflective appreciation of what is truly involved in "civil disobedience" . . . that I submit these remarks for your attention. . . .

"Our society has become increasingly tolerant of the mischievous attempts to excuse deliberate violations of the law committed in furtherance of what the actor personally regards as a lofty cause. . . .

Value of government

Over a hundred cities have been wracked by the manifestations of grim, mindless destruction. . . . Our national temperament has become too much acclimated to violence as a method of social protest. . . .

We Americans have always taken a considerable measure of pride in our personal independence and right to nonconformity. But . . . effective self-government is nevertheless the greatest achievenemt of mankind. . . . Government is not merely inevitable but highly desirable. And from this axiom, certain corollaries flow.

The first of these is . . . that civil disobedience differs quite radically in important respects from ordinary modes of protest and dissent. The crucial attribute of civil disobedience is that it is expressed through deliberate violation of the law. . . .

But our law and custom have long been clear that the right to differ with society and to reject its code of behavior has limits, and the First Amendment will not do service to sanction every sort . . . of nonconformity.

Conscience vs. the state

Second . . . our political tradition has long recognized that a man's abiding duty to his conscience transcends his obligation to the states. . . .

Third, in a democracy such as ours, each individual shares both a political and a moral duty "actively to participate — to some degree, at least — in the processes of government and lawmaking." I am quoting the words of my friend Prof. J. N. D. Anderson of the University of London ("Into the World — the Need and Limits of Christian Involvement," London, 1968).

He continues: "In a democracy, indeed, every citizen bears a measure of personal responsibility for misgovernment, bad laws, or wrong policies, unless he has played his full part in trying to get a better government into power, better laws on the statute book, and better policies adopted."

As my fourth corollary . . . I suggest that what we have been classically concerned about protecting is the dissemination of ideas — protecting the individual's access to the intellectual marketplace where he may offer his conception of the ills and remedies for social or political problems. . . .

Forms of current dissent

Given these principles . . . let me turn to the forms of dissent and protest which are currently the vogue so that we may proceed to consider some of the problems of dissent and in particular of civil disobedience. . . .

Today much protest seems reflexive rather than cerebral, motivated more by the desire to reject established positions and policies than by deliberate preference for some alternatives. Perhaps I am not perceptive enough to discern the latent wisdom and goals of movements that seek the elevation of dirty words on campus, or that exalt the virtures of "flower power," or that conduct a "strip-in" in a public park. . . .

I do not question the constitutional right to be irrelevant or intemperate or even unfair. . . . But there is a contemporary aspect of the problem to which . . . too little attention has been given.

Communications shift pace

When our basic notions of freedom of speech and of the right to dissent were developed . . . communication was very different from what it is now. There were fewer people. . . . Most of them were close to the soil, and many were not unduly literate. . . .

Perhaps of greater importance, though, was the fact that the speed of communication of ideas was very slow. . . . There was adequate opportunity for thoughtful people to comprehend, to absorb, and digest.

In the modern world, though, this has been changed completely. . . . There may be real room to question whether . . . we are capable of absorbing and evaluating all of the materials which are communicated daily to hundreds of millions of people. . . .

We must draw two fundamental distinctions when we speak of dissent: The first involves primarily legal and moral variables and divides permissible from unpermissible dissent; the second presupposes that the dissent is tolerable but involves the social and political considerations of whether or when or how the protest should be made.

A question of taste?

The latter is not a question of right, but of judgment and morals, even of taste, and a proper sense of restraint and responsibility, qualities which are or should be inherent in the very concept of civil liberties. . . .

We live in a society . . . where government and order are not only a necessity but are the preference of an overwhelming majority of the citizenry. . . . Inevitably there are occasions when individuals or groups will chafe under a particular legal bond or will bridle in opposition to a particular governmental policy; and the question presents itself: What can be done?

Vocal objection, of course — even slanderous or inane — is permissible. But the fact that one is a dissenter with a right to express his opposition entitles him to no special license. . . .

The right to disagree . . . does not authorize [individuals] to carry on their campaign of education and persuasion at the expense of someone else's liberty. . . . Violent opposition to law . . . proceeds on the foolhardy . . . principle that might makes right. . . .

Legal or moral rights

You will note that I imply that a line may be drawn between legal and moral rights to dissent . . . that there may be a moral right to dissent without a corresponding legal privilege to do so. It is in this context that "civil disobedience" must be viewed. . . .

I mean by "civil disobedience" the deliberate violation of a rule ordained by constituted government because of a conscientious conviction that the law is so unjust that it cannot morally be observed by the individual. . . .

This decision . . . should be made only after the most painful and introspective reflection and only when the firm conclusion is reached that obedience offends the most fundamental personal values. . . .

Henry David Thoreau is generally regarded as the most notable American exponent of civil disobedience, and all of us share admiration for his determination. But we must not ignore the vital aspect of Thoreau's nonconformity: his passionate attempt to dissociate himself from society. . . .

A different century

Thoreau's poignant attitude was charming enough in mid-19th-century America. But it was essentially an effort to withdraw from the realities of life and it was . . . myopic even then; for it was painfully inconsistent with the fact that man is a part of society by nature, by geography, and by citizenship. . . . There is nothing noble or salutary about foredoomed attempts to abdicate membership in society. . . .

This is precisely what nonconformity as a way of life is. It is the essential irrationality of the "hippie movement"—a mass endeavor to drop out of life. . . .

Stretched to its logical extreme, this also is civil disobedience, and for this reason I urge that before any man embarks upon a unilateral nullification of any law, he must appreciate that his judgment has not merely a personal significance but also portends grave consequences for his fellows.

Gandhian tradition

In determining whether and when to exercise the moral right to disobey the dictates of the law, it must also be recognized that society . . . cannot recognize this determination as entitled to legal privilege.

It is part of the Gandhian tradition of civil disobedience that the sincerity of the individual's conscience presupposes that the law will punish this assertion of personal principle. . . . For this reason one who contemplates civil disobedience out of moral conviction should not be surprised . . . if a criminal conviction ensues. . . . His hope is that he may aid in getting the law changed. But if he does not succeed in that, he cannot complain if the law is applied to him. . . .

A proper recognition of the rights of conscience is one of the basic assumptions of our society. The problem, of course, is to determine what is "proper." . . .

Dramatic examples

Lunch-counter sit-ins and freedom rides are among the most dramatic examples of the techniques that were used to expose the injustices that were perpetrated under the banner of law. In many of these cases, these actions were not, indeed, illegal, since the restrictive laws were plainly invalid. . . . In other cases, though, the line was not clear, and sometimes the actions taken were undoubtedly illegal.

We cannot fail to recognize the fact that it was these tactics which succeeded in putting the basic issues squarely before the courts and the public. And it was in this way that the law was clarified in the courts and that legislative changes were brought about. . . .

In retrospect, I am sure that our nation will point with pride not only to the courage of those who risked punishment in order to challenge injustice, but also to the morality of their actions in scrupulously avoiding violence, even in reaction to the force which was exerted on them. The affirmation of the close relation between morality and nonviolence will be one of the many monuments of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

As this experience shows, the ultimate legal success as well as the intrinsic moral quality of civil disobedience turns on the restraint with which it is exercised. . . .

Next: The shape of civil disobedience today and its historical setting.

About the author

Erwin N. Griswold was graduated from Oberlin College in 1925 and from Harvard Law School in 1928. After a brief stint with his father's law firm, he landed a job in the Solicitor General's office, where he became an expert on tax law.

In 1934 he returned to Harvard as an assistant law professor, becoming a full professor in 1935 and dean of the law school in 1946. In 1961, President Kennedy named him to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Last October President Johnson appointed him Solicitor General.

Over the years, Dean Griswold has commented pungently on legal issues.

From the bookshelf

How to recognize an elephant . . . . . By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

The Condition of Republicanism, by Nick Thimmesch. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. $5.95.

This book I find intriguing because the author makes much of the "contemporary national temper and aspiration" which he says emphasizes individualism and the use of the private sector in solving problems.

Nick Thimmesch, a veteran and keen observer of the political scene, seems convinced that this climate is right for the resurgence of the Republican Party in this presidential year. Of course, he may be correct.

But there is a certain amount of confusion on this point about individualism and its wide appeal today.

Republicans, of course, have been talking this way for a long time. It is old conservatism or, if you like, an even older kind of liberalism. Therefore it came as quite a surprise to me when Sen. Robert Kennedy began to use what his followers called the "new rhetoric" or the "new liberalism" in his campaign. He opposed welfare, calling it a "handout," a "dole." Stressing the role of the private sector, he would say: "Today, business can extend its work to the unfinished business of our country. There is no commandment which says that government must undertake these tasks."

Once on the Kennedy campaign plane, just aloft after a stop with ranchers near Pendleton, Ore., I sat down with a Kennedy speech writer and asked: "How does this new rhetoric really differ from the old rhetoric of the Republicans?"

I was told that there were nuances of difference. The Democrats would keep more federal control over their grants to local governments. But the differences were not enough for me to distinguish the Kennedy position from that of, say, Mel Laird Republicanism—a point of view that will be a strong part of the GOP platform this year.

But later in talking to people in the big cities — to people who actually have those problems that both Republicans and Democrats seek to solve — I did find an important difference between the party philosophies, at least as interpreted by these voters. It is this:

The masses, the ethnic groups, the blacks, in particular, still think that the Democratic brand of politics stressing individuals and local government would be more effective than the GOP brand. Here they were talking about implementation. And they simply believe the Democratic leaders would be more likely to care about the people they were helping than would the Republicans. This, they say, has been their experience.

So the Republicans may have a hold now on a persuasive philosophy, one that reaches across the voter spectrum. But they will have to have leaders whom the so-called "little people" trust if they are to win at the polls.

Here Mr. Thimmesch makes a telling point — that the Republicans are, indeed, now coming up with candidates and office holders who exercise this wide appeal. He cites Messrs. Lindsay, Percy, Romney, Hatfield, Brooke, and Rockefeller, among others, who have been winning the trust of independents and Democrats, as well as Republicans.

And with these new leaders, together with the issue of individualism, the Republicans could well win the presidency this year.

This leads to the question to which the Republican delegates must now address themselves: Does Richard Nixon reach out enough to the masses—indeed, do they trust him enough to vote for him in November? Mr. Thimmesch says that Mr. Nixon does not command this broad affection but that there is a "universal respect" for the former vice-president.

The "condition" of the Republican Party, as the author sees it, is one of great opportunity. But he does suggest that the Republicans might muff it again, with the presidency almost within their grasp.

Mr. Thimmesch has a discerning eye when it comes to portraying Republican leaders. The chapters on Nixon, Rockefeller, Romney, and Lindsay are quite well done; the one on Percy is superb.

Can Rhodes sway delegates?

Rockefeller banks on Ohio

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

The day was in the sizzling 90's; but the crowd standing under the hot sun outside the state capitol was impressively large. The people were there to hear Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

But the plane load of press on hand was keyed to the introduction by Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes. "The greatest Governor in the United States," he said of Mr. Rockefeller.

It was generally agreed among the reporters that this went quite a bit beyond politeness and usual political flattery.

The conclusion arrived at: that Governor Rhodes was still supporting Mr. Rockefeller for president—and that he might yet bring the big Ohio delegation over to the New York Governor.

At any rate, there was no sign of a Rhodes capitulation to Richard M. Nixon. Not yet, anyway. "If Governor Rhodes holds out, I have a chance at the nomination," Governor Rockefeller says. "He's the key."

Governor Rockefeller was discussing his prospects for winning the nomination in an interview with this reporter.

Vietnam stressed

He talked first of the issues. He has traveled 60,000 miles and visited 42 states already in his quest for the nomination.

"I get more questions about Vietnam than anything else," he said. "This would probably be the No. 1 issue today in the minds of the people. Then comes the draft. And talk of inflation is beginning to grow.

"Crime and law and order? I honestly don't get many questions on this." The governor acknowledged that this was a very important issue. He could not account for the lack of questions on the subject.

On his race for the nomination he said: "I'm gaining. Nixon lost 42 delegates in the last 10 days. And these delegates came from states that have had hard commitments to Nixon. I think Dick is getting worried." He continued:

"I agree with the theory that George Wallace may help me get the nomination. That is, I understand that Southern delegates are beginning to reassess Nixon in the light of the polls showing Wallace getting such a big vote down there. They are now talking about Wallace winning as much as seven Southern states. And in all those states Wallace takes a lot away from Nixon.

"Certainly, Wallace takes away from me, too. But I have a big drawing power in the industrial states of the north—a drawing power that would be enough for me to win in the fall even if Wallace cuts into my vote. But Nixon won't be able to do so well in the North. So he is the one that Wallace really is hurting. And the delegates are beginning to think about this possibility."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Time out

Pausing for a drink of water on a sultry day in Columbus, Ohio, is New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who addressed a rally at the Statehouse. Some 2,000 persons gathered in the plaza to hear the Governor prior to his private meeting with Ohio GOP convention delegates.

Climate created

Did he then think he might win? "I think it is 'do-able,' " he said. "It can be done. Nixon won't get 600 votes on the first ballot. I'll need four or five ballots to win. I honestly think this thing is going to happen."

What about campaigning? In light of the Robert F. Kennedy assassination did he think candidates should curtail their activities in any way? He said "no," that the public was entitled to get to meet the men running for office. "I'm afraid that if we stopped that," he said, "it would turn these campaigns over to the party bosses."

The Governor said his own optimism about catching Mr. Nixon was tempered by "realism." He knows that it still is an uphill battle. But he thinks that his intensive campaigning has now "created a climate" in which his presidential nomination could emerge.

Akron riot protests racial barriers

By Dave Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

It was 2 o'clock in the morning when the telephone jangled abrasively beside my bed.

Groggily I picked it up and heard my caller sigh: "It's finally happened."

One could almost sense what the rest of his message would be.

Akron, which amazingly had been spared a ghetto uprising while almost every other Ohio city suffered the ordeal of racial rebellion, finally had run out of peace.

Perhaps 500 or more Negroes in the city's near west-side ghetto were roaming the streets—some singing, dancing, sprawling into the middle of Wooster Avenue, others smashing windows, looting stores, and setting fires.

By the time the Ohio National Guard moved in, scores had been injured, one 15-year-old Negro youth wounded by a policeman's shotgun blast, and 42 persons, mostly teen-agers, arrested.

And Wooster Avenue, a street of faded dreams and thwarted hopes, lay battered and still.

Post-riot recriminations fly

Some black leaders, including the militant Baptist minister, the Rev. Billy Robinson, say the riot was sparked by a gang fight between east- and west-side Negro youths. Few disputed this assessment.

But hardly anyone, including the Rev. Mr. Robinson, advanced to argue that the real cause resided in a mere teen-age brawl. Postriot recriminations, flying fast and thick, ran the usual gamut of inner-city complaints: poor housing, high unemployment, shoddy city services, police harassment and, above all, an unbearable sense of isolation from the mainstream of white Akron society.

One has only to live here for a short time to discover the physical barriers erected between the black and the white communities. The Wooster Avenue area, for instance, is hemmed in and tucked out of sight behind the sprawling B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, a freeway, and a system of incredibly bad streets that seem, to the superficial observer, to lead to nowhere.

Over the past three years, Negro leaders have virtually pleaded with downtown powers and City Hall to clear the plugged lines of communications into the ghetto.

Just recently an interracial ministers' group, along with some members of the Akron Bar Association, asked Republican Mayor John S. Ballard to set up a program to involve ghetto leaders, including young militants, in a riot-prevention program. The request was rejected.

Program understaffed and underfunded

A police-community-relations program, only a year old, is thinly staffed (three policemen) and barely funded.

Vernon Odom, executive director of the Urban League here, says the riot "has been brewing for some time. Akron has been warned that it was sitting on a powder keg, but we're still apathetic."

Mr. Odom and other black leaders, including City Councilman Edward Davis, repeatedly have sounded the warning bell, but a prevailing attitude that "it couldn't happen here" seemed to grip the city's influential element.

In the heart of the ghetto, poor people's headquarters occupies a shabby storefront on Wooster Avenue. Out of this small office, Mrs. Marian Hall and Albert Cox Jr. helped plan for the Midwest caravan of the poor people's march on Washington last April. They dreamed of even grander assaults on the American conscience.

I was with Mr. Cox shortly after he was beaten and sprayed with mace by nervous young policemen at the height of the riot.

Earlier, at the request of high police officials, he had waded through the milling youths on Wooster Avenue in an effort to calm them and get them into their homes. He won high praise from police Lt. Robert George.

Yet his efforts did not spare him the humiliating beating that one police officer later conceded was "a tragic mistake."

"All they saw was a black face," Mr. Cox recalled bitterly, "and they just lashed out at it."

Here in microcosm, perhaps, is the essence of Akron's travail.

"How," asked the Rev. James H. Klink, director of the Greater Akron Intergroup Ministry, "do we control the impulse to flail blindly at your problems?"

★*Fortas grimly silent before barrage*

Continued from Page 1

debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

The same rule, under the separation of powers, prevents members of the Supreme Court from being questioned on judicial decisions by members of Congress.

Mr. Justice Fortas said that his views were known on subjects not dealing with specific cases. "It is a principle that I am doing my level best in these trying circumstances to uphold," he said half deprecatingly at one point. "I respectfully submit that I must make the same response."

"So, Mr. Justice Fortas, you refuse to answer?" demanded Senator Thurmond again and again.

"I must make the same response," said witness.

Some of the cases are of deep interest at the moment and have brought an attack on the Supreme Court by Richard M. Nixon, leading Republican presidential candidate. The charge is that the high court has encouraged crime and lawlessness by overzealous protection of the rights of the accused.

In a typical exchange Mr. Thurmond, an angry, spare-visaged inquisitoral Southerner recalled the 1957 Mallory case. This involved one Andrew R. Mallory, arrested for rape in the District of Columbia and held overnight by police before being taken to a magistrate, and not informed of his rights by a defense lawyer. A lower court found him guilty and the Supreme Court reversed this in a precedent—setting decision aimed against third-degree methods by police.

"I want that decision to ring in your ears!" cried Senator Thurmond. "Mallory!" his voice rose. "Mallory!" he repeated in a higher key. "Mallory" he said a third time. "He raped a woman and the court turned him loose because of a technicality."

A look of disbelief

Mr. Justice Fortas, who had been berated for two hours, looked up to the committee as though in disbelief. The chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi, was leafing through papers. Other senators looked uneasily away.

Mr. Justice Fortas drew breath and answered with a voice that did not rise but showed emotion.

"Senator, because of my respect for you and this body and my respect for the Constitution of the United States and my position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, I will adhere to the limitations I believe the Constitution places upon me and will not reply to your question as you phrase it."

Discussions denied

Why, Senator Thurmond wanted to know, could he discuss cases with his friend President Johnson and not with the Senate Judiciary Committee?

"I have never, never been asked my views by the President in any pending case," said the witness, as though shocked and losing some of his urbanity. "Never, never," he added.

Senator Thurmond brought titters by reciting two recent instances of what he called public protest, one of them involving so-called hippies who divested themselves of their clothes and danced in a New York street. He demanded if Mr. Justice Fortas supported "sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, violent or nonviolent, seizures of public buildings or even riots?"

Witness declared that his views were well known, "No matter what the cause is there is no place for lawlessness or violence under a government of laws."

Questions make it evident that Mr. Justice Fortas is the target for manifold criticisms of the Supreme Court—some by Southerners over states' rights; some by Northern senators over rising crime; some politically motivated and some, perhaps, against Mr. Justice Fortas himself as a civil libertarian whose law firm gave its service free to men like Owen Lattimore in the days of McCarthy in the same marble Caucus Room.

Hatfield urges U.S. Viet pullout

By the Associated Press

New Brunswick, N.J.

United States Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R) of Oregon has called for the United States to speed up the Paris peace talks by pulling troops out of Vietnam and stopping all bombing.

"We should stop all bombing and take troops out of Vietnam in exchange for free elections," he said. "We would give $1 billion dollar sin aid a year to the elected government, but with the provision there would be no reprisals against the losers. I'm probably the first one to criticise the peace talks but after all it's been three months."

He added, "We war critics feel obligated to remain silent because President Johnson has given us peace talks," he added.

"Talks, however, are not the objective—peace is."

Senator Hatfield said that many Americans have been "hypnotized" by the peace talks, but he indicated that this country now must "get off the mark" to stop the killing and bombing in Vietnam.

"We have lost the war in every way but militarily," Senator Hatfield said. "We will be forced to allow all groups in South Vietnam, including the National Liberation Front, an open and legitimate role. We have nothing to gain by delaying the confrontation. It's immoral and unconscionable to prolong the war to save face."

Press center set for Paris

By Reuters

Paris

Plans are going ahead to turn a 16th-century Paris mansion, the Hôtel d'Albret, into a press center for French and overseas journalists.

Planned facilities include a film theater and conference room.

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MM-103

U.S. pacification effort leveling off?

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The pacification effort in South Vietnam appears to have leveled off.

To a large extent, Pentagon sources agree, the recent successes have been balanced by lingering and persistent failings. Thus the sum total of the recent trends has been one of gradual improvements culminating in the current leveling.

The pacification effort is not back to where it was before the Tet offensive in January, and some sources do not believe it will ever regain that level.

Enemy seen preoccupied

But, they say, to a certain extent the measures of success just prior to the Tet offensive were perhaps more than a little illusory. They argue that many of the successes demonstrated, particularly in the extension of security and government control and in the relative calm which surrounded aspects of the pacification drive in some areas, were, in truth, equally as great a measure of enemy disinterest as they were of allied progress.

Simply, they say, the enemy was occupied preparing for the offensive and thus was unable to devote the energy to disruption of the pacification effort.

Last fall there were figures in abundance to demonstrate measurable allied progress in numerable phases of pacification. Sources are not sure now just how reliable those figures were, and they have tended in the aftermath of the recent offensives, to place little credence in such tabulations. These sources argue that there is some benefit in such numerical compilations, that they are better than nothing at all and do allow some slight degree of measure.

At this juncture there are some encouraging signs here and sources hope that they are meaningful. But, they point out, some of these successes at this juncture may again be the product of enemy decisions rather than allied gains:

- The steady growth in support for President Thieu which, if it continues, will help give greater cohesiveness to the government's pacification efforts in the period ahead.
- The growing reluctance of the enemy forces to engage in wholesale shelling and mortaring of Saigon and other areas. Sources believe the enemy leadership decided that this was injurious to their cause, and they attributed the letup more to that realization than to allied military countermeasures.
- Growing evidences that the allied military effort has kept the enemy off balance and has disrupted the logistical network. This has tended to divert enemy attentions to a certain degree from pacification disruption.
- The apparent realization by the enemy that a countrywide uprising against the Thieu government has little chance of success. Sources say this will prevent another offensive against dozens of targets, as in the Tet effort, thus preventing allied support losses in many areas. It will allow the enemy forces to concentrate more fully on selected areas in a new offensive.

Problems recognized

But there remain problems, some of them perhaps insurmountable, that have hampered the pacification effort and will continue to do so.

Sources list these major difficulties:

- The refugee problem in many areas remains of major proportions, particularly around Saigon and in Hue. Many are still rootless, afraid to return to their villages. Thousands more are homeless and still inadequately cared for.
- The widespread damage during Tet and in the more recent offensive remains a source of trouble. The enemy suffered psychologically by starting the fighting, but the destruction visited upon certain sections of Saigon in the recent offensive in the allied effort to drive the enemy out had widespread psychological impact. Sources say that the allies have decided to try, however possible, to avoid similar destruction again.
- Several months ago, with the appointment of a new commander in the delta, a man widely respected for his diligence and understanding of pacification problems, sources hoped that the delta might become a showcase of pacification progress. Officials here believed the government hierarchy and the pacification teams might be galvanized into renewed successes.

Shortly after encouraging signs began to appear, however, government politics dictated a command shift in the delta, and the pacification effort there has since remained level, at the very best.

Apathy evidenced

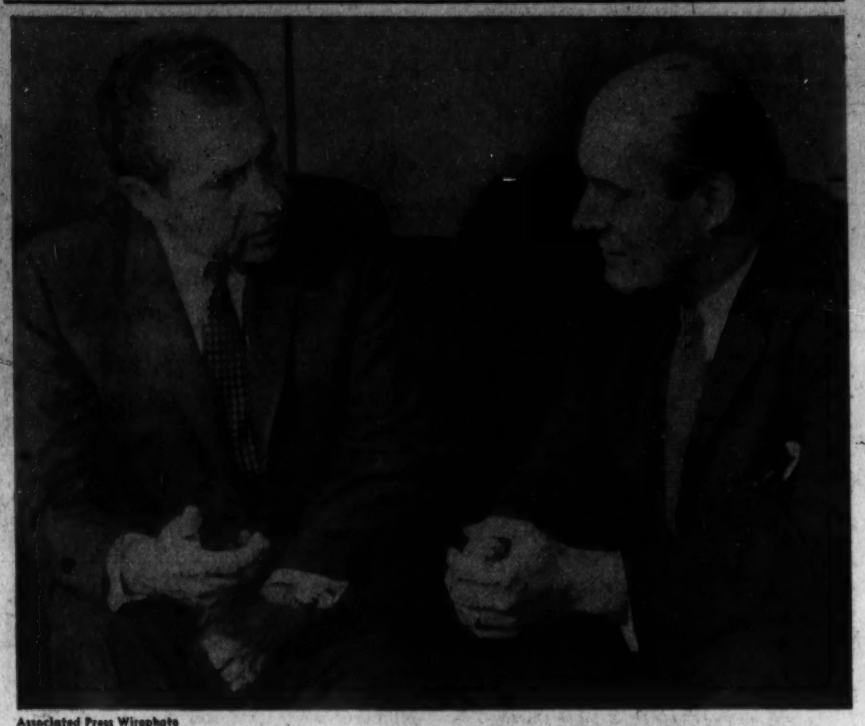
There are growing signs of a developing widespread apathy toward the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

But there is the sobering fact that there are few signs that this disenchantment with the enemy is leading to any important increase in support for the Saigon government or, for that matter, the United States.

Hopefully, sources say, signs of a greater cohesiveness of effort may lead to greater successes later. But a great deal depends upon enemy capabilities and emphasis in the period ahead.

Sources are agreed that, if pacification seems to develop a meaningful momentum, the enemy is likely to shift emphasis to try for more disruption. And they are not sure that allied forces would be able to combat with a high degree of success that enemy effort.

Thus, they say, in considering broad prospects for the pacification effort, there are many reasons to have hope, but little basis for any great expectations.



Associated Press Wirephoto

A briefing for Nixon

Richard M. Nixon gets a briefing on world affairs by Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. Mr. Nixon appeared at the State Department for the briefing, offered to all presidential candidates by President Johnson, shortly after former President Eisenhower endorsed him for the GOP nomination.

N.Y. election sought to fill Kennedy term

By the Associated Press

New York

A citizens group has filed a complaint seeking to force Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to order an election Nov. 5 to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

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Oil industry faces stiff union drive

By Ed Townsend
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union has set bargaining goals for contract talks with oil and chemical companies this fall. These demands portend a late-1968 round of negotiating troubles and strike threats.

The union will seek a broad range of economic and noneconomic gains; it says flatly that the industries can afford "substantial" settlements this year.

In prebargaining conferences in Denver earlier this month, the union set as bargaining objectives:

- In the oil industry, general wage increases of 72 cents an hour over 26 months, increased premium pay for night work, additional increases for craftsmen, and "substantial" fringe-benefit improvements.
- In the chemical industry, "very substantial" general wage increases, plus an extra 25 cents an hour for skilled workers, cost-of-living adjustments periodically, and fringe-benefit improvements.

Demands made 'mandatory'

Under OCAW rules, the oil-industry demands are labeled as "mandatory" for all locals in bargaining; they will be presented in simultaneous coordinated bargaining sessions (the first ever held on such a basis) covering 350 contracts.

By contrast, the chemical-industry demands are only guidelines for locals in late-1968 negotiations. There is no substantial degree of coordination of negotiations with the various chemical companies and expiration dates aren't simultaneous.

OCAW bargains for 60,000 workers under oil agreements that run out Dec. 1. Ordinarily, many other oil workers are affected by "pattern" settlements by OCAW in the industry.

The union also bargains for some 80,000 in the chemical industry.

Most OCAW bargaining power is expected in the oil industry, where it can bring concentrated pressures to bear. Talks will get under way Nov. 1, possibly sooner.

Wage terms spelled out

The union wants a 12-cent-an-hour wage increase to be made effective retroactively, to Oct. 1; another 32 cents an hour Jan. 1, 1969; and a final 28 cents Dec. 1, 1969—or a total of 72 cents under contracts to expire Nov. 30, 1970.

It wants an additional 15 cents an hour for skilled workers effective Jan. 1, 1969, and another 10 cents to begin Dec. 1, 1969.

Although OCAW's chemical wage-policy conference wasn't specific on the amount of a general wage increase to be sought, spokesmen in Denver say the goal will be "about the same" as the 72 cents an hour asked for in the oil industry. And OCAW will ask for the same 25-cent-an-hour additional raise for chemical craftsmen.

The union's president, A. F. Grospiron, told wage-policy conferees that OCAW has hardly scratched the surface on benefit plans. Fringes will be an important demand in both oil and chemical industries. And, he told his unionists, peaceful settlements will depend upon "prosperous" employers' giving concessions to workers in benefits as well as in pay.

The union will demand that employers pay full costs of "adequate" pension and insurance-hospitalization programs, now paid for partly by employees in most cases. The union contends that contributory plans have given way to employer-paid plans in most major industries.

Pension raise sought

It intends to insist that employers further increase their contribution to pension plans by 1 cent an hour for all time now worked, to make "necessary" increases in pensions of those already retired.

It intends to fall into the growing union line on a new labor demand, for bonus pay during vacations. Following the pattern of breakthroughs in this area in 1968, OCAW will ask for a bonus equal to half of regular vacation pay, arguing — as other unions have, some successfully—that workers who take families on vacations need more money than when they are at home and working.

And it intends to bargain for two additional paid holidays each year and a minimum premium of time-and-one-half for work on Sundays.

These are its "mandatory" demands, and it has warned that "no contract will be approved [by the international] which does not contain them."

It has a list of other demands that are optional, covering such things as income protection in plant shutdowns or relocations, or safety regulations.

Generally, OCAW's 14-point list of chemical-industry goals is similar to those in oil.

A union spokesman said that "percentages didn't figure into our thinking," when total demands were drafted. But he said a good guess would be that the union won't settle for anything less than the "way things have been going, about 6 percent, at least."

Alarm sounded

Servan-Schreiber cites U.S. as prototype for success

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

If one phrase can summarize what's behind American success, it is that this is an open society.

And Europe? Well, it's not open enough.

So says Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in "The American Challenge," the French best seller published in English this week. The translation will make the book much more widely known here.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber views the American challenge (alleged economic takeover in Europe) with alarm—not because it is bad in itself, but because the Americans are succeeding in Europe where he finds his own countrymen failing.

His main economic thesis is that Europeans cannot control their own destiny, or share in great-power politics, if they are not competitive in at least part of the new technology.

Areas staked out

He zeroes in on aviation, space, nuclear power, and electronics. But electronics, including computer development, is clearly most important to Mr. Servan-Schrieber.

"Europeans could grow richer, yes," although he quotes a Herman Kahn report (the Hudson Institute in New York) to the effect that only the United States, Japan, Canada, and Sweden are likely to join the ranks of post-industrial societies (personal income over $4,000 per capita) within the next 30 years.

But raw figures aside, he fears that an economy whose most exciting new areas were largely controlled by foreigners would not be master of its own destiny. This would end Europe's long historic role as a major world influence.

Logically and naturally, Mr. Servan-Schreiber includes Great Britain in the Common Market area, since this is how a great European state can best have a world voice in the future. Whether smaller countries, such as Sweden and Switzerland, join doesn't seem of much concern to him, since they have already worked out their more limited national roles most successfully.

Example touted

Mr. Servan-Schreiber recommends that his fellow Europeans begin to emulate Americans. For European business and society as a whole he recommends:

- Larger industrial units, European-wide corporations. Only the Americans to date have really taken advantage of the freer trade made possible by the Common Market, he says.
- Concentration on key areas—especially those with marked technological input, in which he thinks it would be disastrous to European pride and prestige to have to accept an all-American-developed technology.
- Limited federalism is Western Europe, to carry out these economic aims.
- A changing business-government-university relationship. Mr. Servan-Schreiber thinks much recent American growth has been sparked by the cooperation of this triumvirate here. In Europe, it is only beginning to be seen what this combination can do, in terms of a cross-fertilization of ideas and in making funds available for research.
- Better education, and continuing adult education. He quotes statistics to the effect that in the United States 40 percent of those 20 to 24 years old are in some school. In Europe the figures are from 6 to 15 percent. Just as important as making higher education more available is continuing education, which would keep adults abreast of the changes in their own fields.
- Basic changes in the organization of European society, including what he calls a revitalization of the elites. In this last category, he is particularly hard on the European left, whose leaders, he thinks, are too doctrinaire. He finds in the modern business organization the means of achieving much of what the leftists have always wanted.

Some flaws overlooked

The book has been criticized for taking too extreme a position. Certainly in his admiration for American methods, he overlooks a lot of flaws that Americans are aware of. And one can question whether the cooperation between business, government, and academia is anywhere near as planned or productive as he thinks it is.

(He doesn't appear aware of the dangers of too much government-sponsored research, in that much of the technology that emerges is defense-related throw-off, not necessarily what the nation should be working hardest at.)

Yet, anyone who has seen the slowdown in the Common Market's evolution, or sensed the rigidities that still exist in European society, cannot help but agree with his main thesis that Europe must become more fluid if it is to compete, and more open to the capacities inherent in each individual.

"Beyond any single explanation . . ." he writes, "the secret [of American success] lies in the confidence of the society in its citizens. . . . This wager on man is the origin of America's new dynamism."

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., in a foreword to the English edition, says the book could do for European unity what Tom Paine's "Common Sense" did for American independence. It all depends on how urgent Europeans feel it is to act.

Business helps Mayor upgrade Cleveland

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

When Carl Stokes was campaigning for mayor here last fall, he often promised to give the city's largely alienated business establishment a role in city policy.

Hardly anyone, particularly the city's business leaders, gave his promise a second thought. They had heard it all before and invariably they were disappointed. A string of Cleveland mayors, dating back 25 years, had wooed business leadership before the election, then dismissed it after.

To their collective surprise, however, Mr. Stokes, when elected, threw open his doors to the city's business leaders and virtually dragooned them into the new administration's policymaking councils. The Mayor's invitation happily coincided with a new sense of public responsibility gripping many business leaders here.

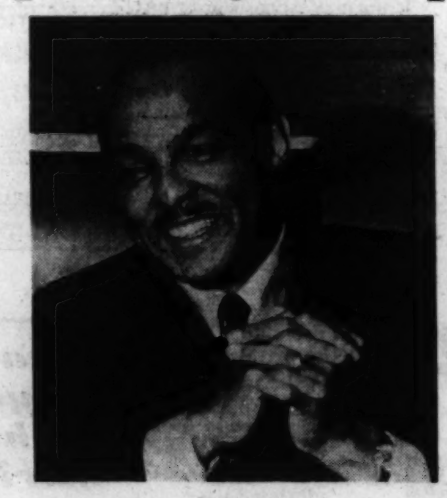
Businessmen help

George S. Dively, board chairman of Harris Intertype Corporation and the Greater Cleveland Growth Association's liaison man with City Hall, clearly exudes the new mood:

"Things are brewing. We're in for some drastic social, political, and economic changes. Rather than try to hold on to all the old, stagnant standards and guides, we [businessmen] have got to start taking part in the action, in helping to meld the political and business realms."

Mr. Dively makes it plain he does not mean that businessmen should try to take over City Hall.

"Businessmen can't run the city," he says, "but they can and should help. By the same token, the city can't do it all without the business establishment's help."



Carl B. Stokes

The amiable Mayor of Cleveland has won the cooperation of the city's business leadership in tackling urban problems.

Several businesses, among them Ohio Gas Company, have supplied technical aid to the city in streamlining its administrative apparatus and in preparing requests for federal grants. But the major thrust so far has been in job-placement and training programs.

Programs aid 12,000

Mayor Stokes singles out joblessness as the chief cause of turmoil in the inner city. Unemployment in the Hough area, for instance, is six times higher than in the city at large.

Two programs, both headed by East Ohio president G. J. Tankersley, have involved businessmen in putting more than 12,000 Clevelanders on the job or in training.

Mr. Tankersley, regional chairman for the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) and coordinator of the Mayor's Summer Jobs for Youth program, says the NAB's Cleveland quota for hiring the hard-core jobless was 2,500.

"But we had 2,700 hiring and training commitments from more than 100 Cleveland firms by the end of June—a full year before the deadline," he smiles.

Under the youth program, 9,400 Cleveland teen-agers, mostly from the inner city, are earning $4.8 million this summer and stirring it into the depressed ghetto economy.

"As near as we can tell," Mr. Tankersley says, "every 16- or 17-year-old boy from a poverty neighborhood who wants to work has got a job."

Mayor sparks action

Both programs, he explained, require an interlocking cooperation between City Hall, the federal government, and the business community.

"Mayor Stokes," he adds, "has been doing an outstanding job orchestrating all our efforts."

Both of these programs, as well as some of the others in which the city and its business leaders are cooperating, existed before Mr. Stokes took office. But they had lain dormant, unused. Why have they suddenly come alive?

"From the very first time I met Carl Stokes," says William Adams II, president of the Growth Association, "he was talking up the need for a close rapport between City Hall and the business community."

(The Growth Association is a merger of the old Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Growth Board.)

The construction of this rapport clearly has paid dividends. When the Mayor faced a financial crisis and a balky City Council that did not want to risk raising the city income tax, the business community finally came riding to the rescue like the U.S. Cavalry.

Fund drive prospers

Of all the Mayor's efforts to weave the business establishment into the civic fabric, perhaps the most dramatic is the "Cleveland Now!" program.

Basically a fund-raising promotion, Cleveland Now! aims to raise $177 million over the next 18 months for job-training, recreation, health, welfare, housing, urban redevelopment programs.

Mr. Stokes is counting on the federal government to put up $143 million for the program. The city and state, he says, will supply nearly $23 million and local businesses and industries are expected to come up with $10 million. Another $1.25 million, he says, will be solicited from individual donors.

At this writing, the $10 million from the business-industrial community already has been pledged.

In addition, more than $2 million from private donors—ranging from the pennies and nickels of schoolchildren to a $1 million gift by a wealthy retired couple—has been collected.

Bargaining scorecard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Summer is the hot time of year for collective bargaining. Here's the situation:

Aerospace negotiations involving the International Association of Machinists and United Automobile Workers have deadlines just ahead — at McDonnell Douglas Corporation's Douglas Aircraft Division July 22 and at Lockheed Aircraft the following day. Employers and unions seem far apart, but give-and-take on both sides could avert a crisis.

Steel bargaining between 11 major producers and the United Steelworkers is dragging toward a July 31 deadline. There's more strike talk, but still a good chance of a peaceful settlement next midweek.

New efforts are under way to end strikes by the Aluminum Workers International Union at 16 plants of the Aluminum Company of America and Reynolds Metal Company. Some 16,000 have been out since June 1 when AWIU refused to settle on terms of an agreement by the industry and the steel union, its biggest union.

The International Longshoremen's Association, perennially strike-prone on East and Gulf Coast docks, and employers have begun contract talks. ILA's demands are big and there could be trouble reconciling differences before an Oct. 1 deadline.

Meanwhile, the Detroit newspaper strike continues.

June wage and salary surge lifts U.S. incomes to new peak

Business roundup

Washington

Increased wages and salaries in June helped to push personal income to a record annual rate of $683.1 billion, the Commerce Department reported. A $4.8 billion increase in personal income was measured last month—less than the $5.4 billion rise in May.

The department also reported a 4.2 percent decline in new factory orders for hard goods. However, the drop was concentrated in transportation, especially airplanes and automobiles. With transportation left out, hard-good orders remained at an $18.3 billion level.

Corporate news speedup

New York

Companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange will have to share important news with the public immediately under a new ruling voted by the exchange's board of governors.

The policy requires that once a major development is known beyond the level of top management, the information should be publicly announced. The ruling is intended to prevent insiders and others from profiting unfairly from such information, the board said.

Alaskan oil find hailed

Juneau, Alaska

Discovery of oil in Alaska's Arctic region is being hailed as of major importance in unlocking the state's resources potential. Gov. Walter J. Hickel called the news "tremendous" and pointed out the stabilizing effect such a development could have on the state's economy.

The field is located in the Prudhoe Bay area, some 390 miles north of Fairbanks. Oil experts estimate reserves at 5 to 10 billion barrels, which would make the field one of the largest in the world. Discovery was announced by Atlantic Richfield and Humble Oil & Refining Company, participants in the joint venture.

Stock-market comment

Bache & Co.: "Current economic news continues on the favorable side, but the investment community could be pausing for another reassessment of the slower pace of economic growth. Much will depend on whether consumer spending will continue at its current exuberant rate [as] actual additional tax withholding takes place."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

EEC raises forecast on oxygen-blast steel

By the Associated Press

Brussels

The commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) has revised sharply upward its forecast of the amount of oxygen-blast steel that will be produced in the community in the next few years.

In its annual survey of EEC steel investments, the commission said that by 1970 the community would have a production capacity of 52.8 million metric tons of oxygen-blast steel, up from 36.7 million tons this year. The previous forecast was for 41.5 million tons in 1970 and 33.9 million tons in 1968.

The 27 percent increase in the projection is considered significant because this method of making steel lowers cost considerably and raises quality, compared with the traditional Bessemer and open-hearth processes.

The rapid conversion to the oxygen-blast process in the EEC will make it more difficult for steel companies in the United States to compete against EEC imports.

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Sizing up the 'superteam'

SPORTS

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Now that Los Angeles, with the signing of 7 ft. 1 in. Wilt Chamberlain, has become the National Basketball Association's first-ever "three-superstar" team, does that mean the Lakers are suddenly the next championship dynasty?

"We're hoping for a championship," admits general manager Fred Schaus. "In fact, I can hardly wait to see our team begin the season. It should be an exciting year."

Any team that has all-time NBA scoring leader Chamberlain and perennial all-stars Elgin Baylor and Jerry West operating within the first-five starting unit indeed should create stirrings of excitement.

Five of the past eight years, since the Lakers moved to Los Angeles from Minneapolis, they have reached the NBA playoff finals—only to lose to Boston and the Bill Russell-led Celtics.

Los Angeles had the scoring punch in Baylor and West, but lacked a big, agile center—like Chamberlain—who could neutralize Russell.

"A center should both score and feed the other players, and Wilt fills both bills," says Lakers coach Bill Van Breda Kolff. "He sets a good pick [block] that the others can drive on.

"He'll help a great deal defensively, too," the coach continued, "and our running game should be even better because Wilt rebounds well and he gets the ball out quickly.

Clark biggest loss

"He shoots a high percentage, which means he doesn't have to take a lot of shots. The one big improvement I'd like to make in him, though, is his foul shooting. If he can better that he can add 150 points a season."

Chamberlain's contract, guestimated by some of the press to be worth "a million dollars," is for five years. Previously, he'd been signing one-year pacts.

"I signed one year at a time so I'd be in a better position to negotiate," he explained. "But California has been my home for the past nine years, and I wanted to end my career there."

Wilt is 31 and Baylor 34, and most people assume that playing on the same team they'll be able to prolong each other's playing career.

"Having Wilt on the team will relieve me of a lot of the pressure of rebounding," says Baylor. "That means I can play less, so when I am in I'll be more effective.

"And there'll be less pressure on Jerry and me for the big basket. We can turn to Wilt for it. The other team will have one more 'clutch' man to guard."

To get Chamberlain the Lakers traded center Darrall Imhoff, forward Jerry Chambers, and guard Archie Clark to the Philadelphia 76ers.

Imhoff is a front-line center, though not in Wilt's class, and Chambers is a promising cornerman with a good shooting touch.

The biggest loss, however, is Clark. Having previously lost Walt Hazzard and Gail Goodrich in the expansion drafts, the Lakers now must buy, trade for, or find a guard in their rookie camp.

"He doesn't have to be big, nor *that* experienced," said Schaus. "Because the other teams will now have three stars to concentrate on there should be less pressure on the other players.

"We could stand the luxury of a good shooting and ball-handling guard, somebody with a good outside shot."

One of the Lakers' cornermen, Erwin Mueller or Tom Hawkins, are possible trade bait (backup center Mel Counts might be alternated in the corner). Or guard Fred Crawford.

For corner replacements, Schaus is high on newcomers Jay Carty and Bill Hewitt. And, in a pinch, the 6ft. 7in. Hewitt might be shifted to guard.

Negotiations for Chamberlain began May 17 after Philadelphia President Irv Kosloff and Wilt—who allegedly received a salary of $250,000 last season—reached a contract-signing impasse.

Kosloff's refusal to allow Chamberlain the right to choose a successor to Alex Hannum, who left to coach the Oakland team in the American Basketball Association, is said to be one source of the dispute.

Chamberlain also says he himself was offered the coaching job, and turned it down.

An individualist most of his career, Wilt has shown he can be a team player the past two seasons. This was a big consideration in the Lakers' "gambling" on a man who does not have a reputation for aiding team morale.

But, as Imhoff said, "If Wilt has the right attitude—and I'm quite sure he does, because Baylor and he have been friends for many years—the trade can only help the Lakers."

Said Hawkins: "Do you realize this will be the greatest assemblage of talent, on a per capita team ratio, of any sport at any time They're three of the greatest point-producers in the 22-year history of the NBA."

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6032
By M. Keller

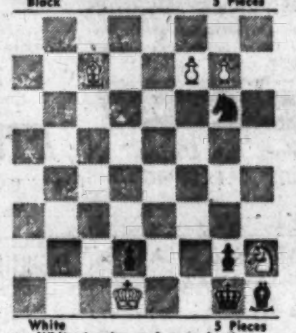
Black — 11 Pieces

White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, Schoch-Echo, 1967. Two-Movers.)

Problem No. 6033
By Alois Johnodl

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Third Prize, Schweizer Schachzeitung, 1959.)

End-Game No. 1870

Black — 12 Pieces

White — 14 Pieces

Black to play and win
(The conclusion to an odds game won by Kolish in 1859.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6030. Q-Kt2
No. 6031. 1 R-K2 threatens; 2 R-Q2ch
If 1 . . BxP; 2 B-Q7
If 1 . . KtxP; 2 B-K6
End-Game No. 1869. Black wins: 1 . . QxQP; 2 QxQ, Kt-Kt6ch; 3 K-Kt, Kt-K7ch; 4 K-R, KtxQ; 5 R-Kt5, KtxP; 6 R-Kt4, P-KR4; 7 R-Kt3, KtxR, and White resigns.

U.S. Championship

The United States Championship, a round-robin with the country's highest ranking experts invited, is now being played at the Hotel Empire in New York. Eight-time winner Bobby Fischer decided not to play. He has just won an international tournament at Netanya, Israel.

Petrosian Attack

The world champion recently competed in the Moscow championship where he finished tied for first honors with David Bronstein, who was a world championship contender in 1951.

Although Petrosian's results in international tournament play have been undistinguished, he is not expected to be an easy mark in the championship match to be played next year. His probable opponent will be Boris Spassky. The finalists in the Candidates series of matches will be determined by the results of the Tal-Korchnoi and Larsen-Spassky matches now in progress. Korchnoi and Spassky both lead.

The game below shows that the champion can attack with vigor and success.

English Opening

Petrosian White	Estrin Black	Petrosian White	Estrin Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	14 Q-Q2	O-O
2 P-KKt3	Kt-QB3	15 P-R5	PxP
3 B-Kt2	P-Q3	16 RxP	B-B4
4 Kt-QB3	B-Kt3	17 B-K4	B-Kt3
5 P-Q3	P-KKt3	18 RxP	BxR
6 P-QKt4	Q-Q2	19 BxBch	K-R
7 P-Kt5	Kt-Q	20 O-O-O	Kt-Kt
8 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 K-R	Kt-R3
9 Kt-Kt5	P-K5	22 Kt-Q5	P-KB3
10 B-Kt2	PxP	23 Kt-K4	RxP
11 QxP	P-QR3	24 RxKt	RxR
12 P-KR4	PxP	25 Qx9	Q-Kt2
13 PxP	Kt-K2	26 Q-B4	Resigns

Sicilian Gone Wrong

Grandmaster goes wrong. The loser is an International Grandmaster, and he evidently felt he could accept White's KBP. The game was played in a Bucharest tournament earlier this year.

Sicilian Defense

Bilek White	Gheorghiu Black	Bilek White	Gheorghiu Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 RxB	KtxB
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	12 B-K4	KKt-Q5
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	13 Q-R5	R-K
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	14 QxRPch	K-B
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	15 B-Kt5	Q-Q2
6 P-B4	P-K4	16 Kt-Q5	K-Kt
7 Kt-R3	KKt-K2	17 R-KB	KtxP
8 O-O	O-O	18 B-Kt6	Kt/7-Q5
9 P-B5	PxP	19 B-R6	Resigns
10 PxP	BxP		

1968 Atlantic Open

One of the many Fourth of July chess events was the Atlantic Open which attracted some 300 players. The Open was won by D. Byrne, slightly ahead of L. Day. H. Rossolimo and B. Zuckerman trailed by a half-point.

Almost every weekend this summer a five- or six-round Swiss has been scheduled. These are listed in Chess Review or Chess Life generally. This coming weekend has the Arkansas Open, Indiana Open, among others, and also the New York City Junior Championship, July 20-21, 27-28. This is open to those born after July 28, 1947.

Horse show

'Robin Hood' rides again

By Sydney Skilton
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

It's not because Harvey Smith is so controversial and unpredictable a personality that he's such a hit with the English.

Nor is it because the great horse-show jumper is so reminiscent of his fellow Yorkshireman, "Fiery" Fred Trueman, whom he so closely resembles physically, temperamentally, and in blunt dialect. Neither is it because his frequent brushes with officialdom have given him an outlaw image with the Robin Hood touch.

It's because here is a lad who has come from way behind to attain the pinnacle of his game. Harvey was literally no more than a farmer's boy when he entered the very snooty horsey set of show jumping. That was 14 years ago. He bought a horse for £50 at a York sale, trained it, named it Farmer's Boy, and went on to ride the international grade with it.

Now the lad from Bingley on Ilkley Moor is the outstanding figure of British show jumping. The country's best jumpers are sent to be trained and ridden by him. Last year he won the valuable Player Trophy for a third successive time at the London Royal International Show.

Automatic visa

In the week ending July 28 Smith's out to make it four in a row. In addition he's set his sights on winning the King George V Cup, the supreme individual award at the major international event on the British show-jumping calendar. Possession of this gold trophy would be an automatic visa to Mexico City and the Olympic gold medal to which he aspires.

The chance to appear at Tokyo four years ago was denied Smith. He wasn't selected, much to his annoyance. He had programmed his mounts and meetings to bring his horses to an October peak. The British selectors decided other mounts were fitter, so they went.

Smith was very blunt in his criticisms of the British show jumping association and questioned if he'd bother to try out for any future Olympics. But here we are on the fringe of Mexico City selection and he is again on the short list. He is reluctant to talk about his prospects beyond saying that he has changed his mind — which is about the daintiest and most-delicate pose the very masculine Harvey has ever undertaken.

Pre-Olympic rehearsal

His friend and fellow-Yorkshireman Derek Ibbotson explained the attitude as one typically Yorkshire.

"What Harvey's saying," said the former world mile record-holder. "is 'You guys made a stupid mistake last time. I'm going in this time just to show how plain daft you were.' "

Smith has included his two potential Olympic horses in his Wembley string, and they will compete against the best in the world in a significant pre-Olympic rehearsal. The challenge comes from Germany, Italy, France, Ireland, Chile, and the United States, the leading nations at Tokyo. They will be challenging the supremacy that the British have established since Tokyo by winning the Presidents Trophy—the world's show-jumping championship.

The challenge is serious and strong. Leading France's team is Pierre Jonquères d'Oriola winner of the gold medal at Tokyo and reigning world champion. Bill Steinkraus, always a popular figure with the London crowds, heads the six-strong American team so eager to do well at Mexico City to retrieve some of the luster last through spending £100,000 in getting to Tokyo and collecting nothing.

Equestrian acclimatization

Smith says he welcomes this invasion. It will provide a reliable line on what is to be encountered in Mexico in October.

His two Olympian mounts, O'Malley and Harvester, have been brought on slowly this season. After they returned from the North American indoor circuit, where they helped Harvey collect numerous trophies including the supreme International Rider Ribbon at Washington, they were put out to grass on the Yorkshire moors.

Now they are in great shape, and so is Smith. So, too, is the BBC television network, which during these international horse-show weeks features Harvey with a flourish and flair that makes the wildest westerns seem mild and timid by comparison.

The British Olympic team will be selected on performances at Wembley. The selectors have insisted that they exercise a certain amount of control over the horses until they fly to Mexico on Sept. 23. They have also insisted that all riders must be in Mexico by Oct. 1 for acclimatization.

Smith just insists, "Mexico and medals, here I come."

Associated Press Wirephoto

18-game winner

Detroit ace Denny McLain is the big winner in the majors with an 18-2 mark.

New menace—too many arms

NATO in disarmament role

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which has helped defend the peace of Europe for 20 years, now is evolving as a force for world disarmament.

The fact emerges as the new session of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) gets under way here.

American, Italian, Canadian, and British ambassadors to the Geneva talks are preparing to meet July 22 in Brussels, Belgian capital and seat of NATO headquarters. They will discuss the interests which both NATO and the ENDC have in arms reduction.

The plans for this meeting remind many here that it was just 20 years ago that a crisis developed in Soviet relations with Czechoslovakia which greatly speeded up the formation of NATO as a stabilizing factor in Europe.

Menace underlined

One of the needs then, however, was to arm the West against possible military attack. Today, it is pointed out here, the need for both the Western nations and the East European ones is to find ways of cooperating against the menace they all face in too many and too powerful arms in the world.

The task immediately ahead here is to find the quickest path to effective arms-control measures through a thick undergrowth of old and new proposals.

The Canadian delegate, Gen. E. L. M. Burns, in his first speech at the resumed conference, gently downgraded the minor peace offensive of nine points for disarmament with which the Soviet Union opened its campaign here.

General Burns said that the ENDC "would not, in our view be proceeding in an orderly manner if members were to range over several widely differing, if generally related, problehs."

Ideas welcomed

He added, however, that "this does not mean that the committee should restrict itself to discussing only one subject—or even two. I hope therefore that the cochairmen will take careful note of the procedural views of the other delagations . . . so that the work . . . may embody those suggestions which will help carry forward constructive negotiations." (The cochairmen are the United States and the Soviet Union.)

General Burns' statement was regarded in Western circles as a dismissal of the Soviet move to include issues like removal of "foreign bases" from Europe and Vietnam. Also they saw it as expressing Canadian doubts about the usefulness of discussing any blanket proposals for nonuse of nuclear weapons.

The American delegation has not yet answered directly the Soviet nine-point memorandum. But the Canadians have done part of the job for them.

Agreement noted

The American delegation meanwhile is pleased that among the nine Soviet points are several that the United States has already put forward and which Washington is as ready to discuss as is Moscow.

An outstanding one aims at limitation and reduction of the means of carrying missiles to targets and of sending antimissile missiles to stop such attacks. Another aims at preventing the arming of sea beds beyond territorial waters. These appear to be the two most likely projects for the current session.

★New Czech unity hints Soviets press too hard

Continued from Page 1

kept secret at the moment.

Those who didn't want to be discredited were forced by public opinion — and the skillful tactics of the liberals—into declaring themselves publicly in favor of this stand. This happened at Friday's session of the Communist Party Central Committee, which was covered live for a "first" in any Communist country.

● Secondly, the whole affair has moved the party moderates—like First Secretary Alexander Dubcek—in the direction of the more radical reformists.

A touchstone of this is the reaction in the party to the—"2,000 words." That was the plea made three weeks ago, largely by intellectuals, for a requickening of the democratization process here after an idling of several months.

At the time this cry was issued quite a few moderates in the party thought it was a mistake. It would only stir up the conservatives, they said. And indeed it did—to the point of formal condemnation of the "2,000 words" by the party Presidium.

Enthusiasm voiced

Today, following the heavy-handed Soviet attempt at coercion, a reporter can talk to one after another active party member and hear this reaction:

"When the 2,000 words came out, I had reservations about it. Now I have none at all, absolutely none. I'm for it 100 percent."

And this is a quote not from Prague, but from one of the more conservative areas outside the capital.

● Thirdly, the firm stand of the present government has given it a vast new surge of public support following some ebb of popularity in the past three months.

The flood of support is unmistakable. It comes in signed letters to the newspapers, to radio and television stations, and to the leaders themselves.

Significantly, too, it comes from all kinds of people in all walks of life. The liberals were already beginning to face disenchantment from the nationalistically minded Slovaks—and they would have faced grumbling from the workers once they really put their economic reform into effect.

Unity shown

But everyone now is united on the overriding issue of Czechoslovakia's right to have what has this year truly become a democracy, if democracy is measured in freedom of expression and the effect of public opinion on policy. And, if indeed the Russians do not intervene. Such intervention becomes less likely with every passing day. This new national unity should enable the progressive leadership to carry the necessary but unpleasant reforms to which it is committed.

● Fourthly, the Czech action these past few weeks since the Russians first tried to keep their troops on Czechoslovak soil has released the Czechs psychologically. They have cast aside 3½ centuries of caution and compromise and acted with a courage that few Czechs anticipated.

There is a new quiet pride here. A great many things seem possible now even in purely domestic policy that no one would dared think of weeks ago.

All in all, the Soviet pressure may turn out to be the best thing for the Czech liberals since Gen. Jan Sejnas's defection to the United States last winter enabled them to depose the then Party Chief Antonin Novotny.

Sports in brief

By the Associated Press

Baseball

St. Louis

Herman Franks said he will quit as manager of the San Francisco Giants at the end of the year if the club doesn't win the National League pennant.

"Yes," Franks said in confirming reports he would retire. "Four years is enough. Change is good for everybody. I just made the statement that if we couldn't win the pennant this year, then I would resign. It's that simple."

Tennis

Barcelona

Juan Gisbert of Spain plays Martin Mulligan, the Australian-born Italian, in the opening singles Saturday of the European Zone Class A Davis Cup final.

In the second match, Nicola Pietrangeli, the veteran Italian, will play Manual Santana, the Spanish No. 1 and 1966 Wimbledon champion.

If the Spanish team wins, it will play the United States in Cleveland Aug. 16-17-18. If Italy wins, the match with the Americans will be played in Italy at a site and dates to be determined.

Football

New York

Quarterback Mike Taliaferro, who has spent most of his four professional football seasons playing behind Joe Namath, has asked the New York Jets to trade him.

"I want to go somewhere I'll have a chance to play," said the 27-year-old graduate of the University of Illinois. "I think there's an opportunity in Boston."

Taliaferro said the Jets have talked to the Patriots about dealing him.

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Photos by Sherry Petchul

Photogenic subjects

Give an amateur a camera, station her in front of a set of climbing bars on a playground, and if the picture is snapped quickly her models don't even know they've been caught.

Jungle Gym

When you're four, and are climbing high, it's sometimes easier to concentrate with your tongue between your teeth. At least this climber thinks so.

A place for swinging snapshots

By Sherry Petchul
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

An Amateur crouches in the dust pointing her instant-load camera at a scruffy boy dangling from the jungle gym. He slides out of the viewfinder and races for the swings.

One candid shot after another clicks off—empty of children. Then the Amateur meets the Model.

A blonde four-year-old scrambles up the jungle gym, smiles at the Amateur, and sticks out her tongue as she gets ready to dangle. The Model hangs until she hears the third click of the Amateur's camera.

"I have to stop," she confesses as she swings for support on a crossbar. "Would you like to take my picture on the slide?"

The Model slides in slow motion. She teaches the Amateur to say "good-night" in Serbian.

The Model swings, looking at the camera. She counts to 20 in French.

The Model rides the merry-go-round with free-wheeling poise. Only then, after modeling on all the playground equipment, does she find time to inspect the Amateur's camera.

The Model presses the red button to release the flashbulb and laughs as it falls to the ground. "I want to do it again," she says—and does a dozen times.

Now the Model decides to take a picture. She asks the Amateur which button to press. The Model puts her eye to the viewfinder.

"Can you see me?" asks the Amateur.

"Yah," says the Model. The camera is zeroing in on part of the Amateur's arm.

"Hey, kiddo, I mean can you see my face?" the Amateur tries again.

"Oh," says the Model.

The camera moves upward. At the Amateur's neck the button clicks.

Now the Model has a question. "What does 'kiddo' mean?"

"Oh, 'little one' or something," answers the Amateur.

The Model thinks through her question again. "'Kiddo' is 'kid' with a bit added, isn't it?"

The Model decides her working day is over. "Would you like to swing me?"

"Sure." The Amateur stands in front of the swing and pushes the Model.

The Model gets an idea for a game. "Why don't I try to kick you?"

"Now look," says the Amateur.

"I won't hurt you," says the Model. She wins and laughs as the Amateur staggers under faked kicks.

Then the Model notices the Amateur's camera on the ground. "Someone might take your camera," she says, "I'll guard your camera for you."

"What will you do if you catch someone taking my camera," asks the Amateur.

"I'll say, 'Someone's taking your camera. Someone's taking your camera,'" the Model plots logically.

"O.K.," says the Amateur.

Now the Model tells the Amateur her favorite number is 1,000. "Will you blow up my picture a thousand?" asks the Model.

"Sure," says the Amateur.

Down, down

Hands holding tightly to the sides keep progress on the slide at a slow, steady pace.

Dialogue

"Dialogue with youth" has been suspended while Mr. Canham is on vacation. This popular daily column will appear regularly again starting Aug. 1.

A verse for today...

When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, There is lifting up; and he shall save the humble person.—Job 22:29

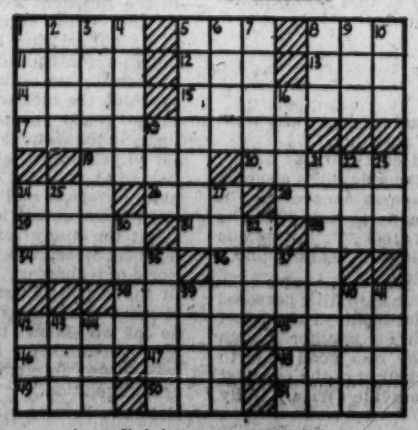
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Facial features
5. Varangians
8. Salamander
11. Concerning
12. Pertinent
13. Damage
14. Let it stand
15. Quicksilver
17. Occuring after dinner
19. Captured
20. Suitor
24. Slender finial
26. Title
28. Coaster
29. Audible breath
31. Unaccustomed
33. One: Scottish
34. Pilfer
36. Autumn pear
38. Large spider
42. Cheese dish
45. Impetuosity
46. Past
47. Poem
48. Roof edge
49. Red-berry evergreen
50. Primary color
51. Attract

Down

1. Speech defect
2. Towards the center
3. Influence
4. Bout
5. Baking dish
6. Frank
7. Worthless trifle
8. Australian bird
9. Remote
10. Essay
16. Coagulate
18. Romaine
21. Mysterious
22. New-born lamb
23. Cereal grass
24. Worm
25. Concealed danger
27. Refunded
30. Abominate
32. Conquered
35. Work
37. Courser
39. Go by car
40. Volconic matter
41. Afresh
42. Guitarfish
43. Time of life
44. Tier



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FAMILY FEATURES

Bridge for world relations

New York

Some 40 children from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala joined youngsters from more than a dozen nations in Europe this summer as part of a program to strengthen international understanding.

The children, all 11-year-olds took part in the program of Children's International Summer Villages (CISV), and will stay at camp sites throughout five European nations. Children representing the Soviet Union are participating for the first time.

The Western Hemisphere group departed from New York City for Europe on July 11 aboard KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. They will return August 12 on KLM.

CISV attempts, through this process of international living, to establish a basis for better international understanding, and to make children more conscious of their own national heritage and more respectful of that of others.

It was reported that 11-year-olds were chosen because they are at an age at which their attitudes are being formed, and yet they are old enough to absorb and remember the international experience, appreciate its meaning and transmit this new understanding to friends and elders after returning home.

For children

The Oceanauts pick a left-handed catcher

By Matt Christopher
Illustrated by Henry Benson

The news came like an explosion.

"Leaving? Oh, no, Ken! Why don't you wait till after the season?"

"'Cause," said Ken, wiping the sweaty dirt from his face — the blistering July sun made it hot for everyone, especially a catcher — "the company's moving my dad. And he can't go without us, can he?"

Danny Carr picked up the last bat and shoved it into the canvas bag with the other seven. Ken moving away? Maybe Coach Trout will let me catch he thought hopefully.

"Coach Trout!" The words burst from his lips unexpectedly.

The tall man with a salt and pepper crewcut looked at him. "Yes, Danny?"

Danny almost withdrew what he wanted to say. But he'd gotten this far—he might as well go all the way. "Can—can I catch?" he stammered.

"Have you ever caught, Danny?"

"No. But I—I'm sure I can."

"But you're a southpaw," yelled Pi Jones. "Southpaws don't catch."

"It's happened, though," said the coach. "But—" He looked over the Oceanauts team. They had already played a league game. Their next one was on Tuesday. "Any other volunteers? Someone who could throw like a bullet to second?"

For a while the guys looked at each other. Then Rip Hall lifted an arm and shrugged shyly. "I'll give it a try," he said.

Danny said no more. He was sorry he had said anything in the first place. He knew he'd have no chance.

Once in a while the coach would send him out to left field, or right field, or even to first base. But not for long. You had to be good with the stick—batting, that is—and he wasn't. And, like the guys had said, you just don't see southpaws behind the plate.

He practiced every day at home, anyway. He borrowed a mask, belly guard, shin guards and catcher's mitt from the coach, and asked his brother Dick to pitch and his sister Beverly to bat. They practiced in their back yard.

"A left-handed catcher, Danny?" Beverly frowned after she had swung at a couple of Dick's pitches. "I've never heard of it."

"Never mind," said Danny. "Coach Trout's heard of it. Peg 'em in here, Dick boy!"

Smack! Dick's pitch banged like a shot into the pocket of Danny's fat mitt. The glove felt funny on his right hand with his baby finger where his thumb was supposed to be. But he caught Dick's pitches as if he were wearing the proper mitt.

Rip Hall fumbled into the catching gear on Tuesday, and right off the start began missing Tubby Hill's fast pitches.

"Hold 'em, Rip!" first baseman Bonesy Michaels yelled. But Mars picked up two runs in the first and two in the second. Rip dropped almost every pitch the batter swung at and missed. Not only that. He was turning his face away, too.

"Rip," said the coach, after the second inning, "how do you like catching?"

Rip grinned sheepishly. "I—I don't."

"I didn't think so, Rip." The coach turned to Danny. "How about you, Danny? Still want to try it?"

Danny's face lit up brightly. "Sure do, Coach!"

"Aw—Coach," muttered Mike Engels, the third baseman. "A lefty catcher? A runner on first will steal him blind."

"Then how about you, Mike?" asked the coach. "You want to catch?"

"Well, no. I—I've got a position."

"Then we'll give Danny a try."

The Oceanauts scored once that inning. Then Danny put on his catcher's gear and got behind the plate. The guys chuckled. The crowd made remarks. But Danny paid no attention.

He caught Tubby's pitches without trouble. He even fielded a bunt in front of the plate and threw out the runner at second base. The Oceanauts picked up runs and went ahead of Mars, 7 to 6.

With one away and two men on in the last inning, Danny caught a third strike foul tip for out two, and picked off the runner on third base for out three. He felt great. He had helped the Oceanauts win the game.

Quotation for today

At noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
—Robert Browning

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Saturday, July 20, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

America and apartheid

The best thing that can be said about dire predictions is that they do not have to come about. Indeed, the very fact that they are made, shows that thought is already being given to warding them off.

So it is with the grim warning contained in the study just released by the National Commission on Urban Problems. This report curls the nation's hair by stating that, if present trends continue, "America by 1985 would be well on the road towards a society characterized by race stratification along racial and economic lines as well as geographic separation."

In short, in another 17 short years, the United States would have de facto apartheid.

But no such thing need happen. We go further; we do not believe that it will happen. The United States is now too widely awake to the racial problem, and too determined to solve it constructively to allow any such harmful polarization along racial lines to befall it.

To make such a statement does not mean overlooking the immense difficulties in the path of a right solution to this chiefest of American problems. To reverse the present trend towards racial geographic concentration will require prodigious effort and monumental goodwill. It will demand a vast number of far-reaching practical steps. It will almost certainly require the spending of sums hardly yet hinted at. It will need a degree of peaceful and thoughtful interracial cooperation now only faintly visible. Above all, the solution will not come automatically; it must be worked for and at.

But to allow the country to drift heedlessly into the situation visualized by the commission would entail not only a tragic lack of intelligence on the part of the American people but also the willful surrender of the finest aspects of the American dream. This dream calls for the steady progress of all citizens in an atmosphere of brotherhood, mutual cooperation, and democratic fulfillment. No thoughtful person imagines for a moment that such progress would be possible in a nation sharply and antagonistically sundered along racial lines.

Were there no commission publicizing such possibilities, the United States would have cause to be concerned. But the very fact that such a commission is at work, that its findings are being given careful consideration, that Americans are ready to listen to and discuss such a crucial question is the key factor in the situation. For it betokens a mental readiness to face up to the challenge.

Despite continuing tensions and temporary setbacks, the hearts of Americans are being prepared for a wider concept of brotherhood. In the physical realm the United States is an outstanding example of a loving Father's bounty to all his children. Men are gradually learning that this blessing is wide enough for all to share.

Regenerative climate

The study on America's schools just published by the Committee for Economic Development, a businessmen's group, shows how hard it is to get a hold on the root problems of education. Called "Innovation in Education: New Directions for the American School," the study rehashes many programs and issues whose merits have already been agreed upon.

Early schooling, for example. "We believe that early schooling is probably desirable," the report states. "We therefore recommend extensive experimental activity." But hasn't there already been enough experimenting with early schooling? The issue now is primarily one of funding such programs, especially for the disadvantaged child, on the one hand. On the other, it is making the gains stick.

Here is the real problem in American education: all the team teaching, programed instruction, individualized instruction, imaginative school layouts, TV innovations advocated by the CED, of themselves cannot outweigh the tendency of the child to reflect the mental climate he lives in. Such gains as are made through hardware or most method advances, useful as they may be, as often result from the air of freshness that usually surrounds an experiment as from any basic superiority of the innovation itself.

What is most appealing among the businessmen's suggestions is that cost-effectiveness thinking be applied to school administration. The school system, often hampered by petty local politics, could well benefit from impersonalized business management methods.

The final proposal of the CED study argues for the setting up of a national commission on educational research, innovation, and evaluation. It is true that only a small fraction of 1 percent of funds spent on education in America is earmarked for research — in contrast with the 3 to 5 percent set aside by American business.

But spending more on new methods and hardware will miss the mark if the basic problems are overlooked. Why are so few teachers at ease in maintaining classroom order, for example? How can the child be taught to keep classroom poise and zest when he returns to the deflating atmosphere of his home? The importance of a regenerative climate in the schools, which takes account of the higher mental and spiritual capacities of the individual, needs to be seen.

Power play in Rhodesia

White-run Rhodesia is in its third year of self-declared independence from Britain. Having maintained this status for so long despite all the pressures from London, the Commonwealth and the United Nations, it is at least understandable that the government and the white electorate should now start building for the future — at least as they see it. Within this process, two salient issues emerge. They are: (1) relations with Britain, which still nominally exercises sovereign power in Rhodesia; and (2) the political role of Africans in Rhodesia, a land where whites are in fact outnumbered by blacks 16 or 17 to one.

The two issues are interconnected. One of the conditions which Britain insists on for a return to normal relations between London and Salisbury is a political framework for Rhodesia within which there is guaranteed unimpeded progress toward majority rule. Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith apparently believes and hopes that an accommodation with Britain is still possible — particularly if the Labour administration in Whitehall is replaced by a Conservative one at the next general election. Within his party, the Rhodesia Front, is a hard core of last-ditchers who believe that the end of the road has been reached with Britain, and that there is no point in delaying further the introduction of a constitution in Rhodesia which would keep the African irrevocably in his place.

It is against this background that should be seen both Mr. Smith's dismissal of William Harper from his Cabinet and the publication on Wednesday of the Rhodesia Front's proposals for a new constitution. The constitutional proposals are the party's riposte to the earlier proposals from the nonparty Whaley commission, which had recommended — among other things — eventual (if distant) black-white parity in the Rhodesian Legislature. This meat was far too strong for the Rhodesia Front hard-liners, of whom the most effective spokesman is Mr. Harper. Their views are much closer to those of the white political leadership in the neighboring Republic of South Africa.

Mr. Smith manifestly wanted the Rhodesia Front to come up with constitutional proposals which might leave the door open for eventual reconciliation with Britain. Mr. Harper has said: "I do not think Africans are suitable beings for Parliament and I don't believe in putting them there for show." The draft published Wednesday does keep Africans in the proposed new Parliament. This presumably was the issue which led to the break between Mr. Smith and Mr. Harper earlier this month.

What remains to be seen is whether Mr. Harper will mount a further challenge to Mr. Smith from outside the Cabinet. There is a pattern in Rhodesia of premiers being outflanked from the Right.

The Orient Express

The days of aristocratic splendor on the Orient Express are past and gone. So says a news dispatch from Bucharest. And it reminds well-traveled newsmen, businessmen, and tourists of many a colorful journey on the world's famous express trains — Shanghai Express, Taurus Express (in Turkey), Twentieth Century Limited.

Most everywhere now, passenger train service is declining, unless it is sustained by some kind of government subsidy. Since airlines, truck lines, and barge lines benefit from governmental assistance, it occasions no shock to discover that railroads are similarly in need.

The Association of American Railroads reports that the Japanese National Railways — which operate famous high-speed trains, and a lot of commuter specials as well — spend $1.20 for every passenger $1.00 they take in. The same ratio applies to many of Europe's nationalized rail lines. Does the United States need passenger trains seriously enough to consider similar subsidy?

As for that Orient Express which started our train of thought (no pun intended) air travel has lured away most of its glamorous passengers. Where German princes and Hungarian princesses used to ride, now the most exciting passengers are French and Italian diplomatic couriers. And the dining car menus are no longer lavish.

But the scenery; ah, it is still magnificent!

'Pipe down . . . I've got people sleeping . . .'

First-ballot nominations

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

It seems increasingly evident that there will be first-ballot nominations at both conventions.

Nothing apparent now stands in the way of Richard Nixon's becoming the Republican presidential nominee and Vice-President Hubert Humphrey's the Democratic.

Each already has won a majority of committed or favorable delegates and there is no reason to expect they won't stick.

There need be no mystery over why Nixon and Humphrey are on top.

They are way ahead for the same reasons.

Most Republican voters and most party leaders prefer Nixon over Nelson Rockefeller.

Most Democratic voters—as shown in the national opinion polls—and most party leaders prefer Humphrey over Eugene McCarthy as they did over Robert Kennedy.

Trial heats

The one instrument of persuasion which Rockefeller has to bring about his nomination is proving quite inadequate. He waves it regularly before his GOP audiences across the country. That instrument is his claim, as evidenced by his support among all voters — Republican, Democratic, and independent — that he would be the candidate more likely to win than Nixon.

But this evidence has not developed to any degree approaching the conclusive. The polls show him defeating neither McCarthy nor Humphrey and he runs only a few percentage points ahead of Nixon in trial heats against them. If Rockefeller can't make a better showing than that during the next three weeks, then it's all over—and I suspect it's all over right now.

Ike's support

Nixon has acquired an additional asset. He has received the open and declared support of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Eisenhower is now recuperating at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. And while his doctors are not expected to allow him to go to the convention, he is eagerly and continuously letting it be known that he wants to see Nixon nominated.

Ike has concluded that Nixon meets the three qualifications he has set in his own mind for the GOP nominee—that he is qualified, that he is electable, and that he is a unifying figure in the party.

Further, Ike is letting everybody who has seen him recently know exactly how he feels. Practically everyone at Walter Reed knew this. Ike certainly did not keep it to himself.

And why isn't Senator McCarthy likely to do better at the Democratic convention than now appears probable? One reason is that despite his early and strenuous campaign effort, he has won only a single primary — Oregon. Another reason is that, if there were to have been a serious challenge to Humphrey at Chicago, it would have come from Senator Kennedy, not from McCarthy.

Commanding leads

Kennedy never saw McCarthy as his principal opponent; it was Humphrey. And in all the primaries Kennedy's main objective was to overcome the large layer of opposition to him among Democratic voters. He inspired enthusiastic support, but he also evoked substantial opposition and he never succeeded in dissolving or appreciatively reducing that opposition. No small amount of the pro-McCarthy vote was an anti-Kennedy vote and this is why he was losing his bid for the nomination at the moment of the tragedy in Los Angeles.

The fact that Nixon and Humphrey have won commanding leads does not mean that either the Republicans or Democrats have a rigged convention. The delegates are going to nominate the two men they want to nominate — and almost certainly on the first ballot.

Mirror of opinion

Boost in water

Water supplies of two nations are getting a big boost. Sluice gates were closed at Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande and more than 1.75 million acre-feet of water will be stored before Aug. 1. Eventually, the United States and Mexico will gain 5.6 million acre-feet of needed water from this joint project just above Del Rio and Ciudad Acuna.

That is more than was stored in all the reservoirs of Texas in 1940. It is almost equivalent to adding six man-made lakes as large as Garza-Little Elm. Four hundred White Rock Lakes wouldn't fill Amistad.

Falcon Lake, not far away on the Rio Grande, has recently had its storage capacity increased to 2,767,000 acre-feet, roughly three times that of Garza-Little Elm. Both of these international lakes are developments of the International Boundary and Water Commission set up by the governments of Mexico and the United States.

These enterprises reflect the good relations between two neighbors who once were less than neighborly. Togetherness of this type is immensely profitable; it conserves a basic resource, while bolstering the agriculture and economy of the friendly cooperators.

Americans and Mexicans need to continue such cooperation and to search new spheres for mutual advancement. Texans, more than citizens of any other state north of the Rio Grande, should be in the forefront as major beneficiaries of that teamwork.—**The Dallas Morning News**

July carols?

Everybody surely knows about Christmas carols — those songs of rejoicing about Christ's birth. . . . But how many persons are aware of Independence Day carols?

There are such things. Their titles are "Yankee Doodle," "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "America, the Beautiful," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "God Bless America" and perhaps a few more. . . .

Amidst the hue and cry about the supposed sad state of youth in the nation, their lack of patriotism because of anti-draft and anti-Vietnam War demonstrations, and a reputed lowering of moral standards, it was refreshing to learn of and hear the group of Marshall Junior High School students who went "Fourth of July Eve" caroling.

The idea may sound corny in this day of sophistication, but the singing sounded good. . . . Since it also was a novel idea it took even more courage to execute than the singing of Christmas carols . . . but as one of the youngsters replied when asked about their venture, "Why not?"

Why not indeed? There is so little personal participation in national holidays anymore. . . . No one need wait for another Fourth of July either. Any day is a good time to reaffirm pride in and support of the greatest nation on earth. — **Janesville (Wisc.) Daily Gazette**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Oi polloi?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Oi-oi-oi! How could you?

Your reference in a recent editorial to "The oi polloi" shatters my faith in your classical knowledge.

First, the article "The" is redundant, since οἱ (hoi) means "the."

Second, though Greek admittedly does lack the letter H, its *sound* is clearly indicated by the "rough breathing" mark (resembling a backwards comma).

Iolanthe's peers fall into [illegible] first error, possibly for metrical reasons, but not into the second. As you point out, Gilbert kept the classical Greek lettering — including, by the way, that aspirate notation. If transliterated, it would become hoi polloi.

Think what Cockney-sounding spellings would proliferate if such a precedent as "oi polloi" took hold. Ippopotamus—Ydrogen—Elium — Yphen—Ypothesis—Eterogeneous—Omogenize!

Wellesley, Mass. **Virginia Haynes**

What are you doing?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There are many pressing problems throughout our country calling for immediate attention. Some of these pressing problems, transcending secular ideologies, entail the seeming cult of violence. The solution should involve everyone, merely on the basis of the survival of our humanity.

In the past the church has always managed to involve its members, organized on a district level, in raising building funds and in carrying out charitable activities. But, when has the church raised its voice and elicited the aid of its members on a similar scale to overcome the violence that permeates our communities.

Congress is now forced by circumstances to study this matter of violence, and consider the passage of laws. Important as laws are, however, they are never quite sufficient. Laws only enforce restrictions through fear of punishment.

What is needed is an activity more fundamental and lasting than enactment of laws. What is required is an educational program designed to discourage an interest in violence. If books, television, and motion pictures make violence seem attractive, the fault lies with ourselves; for they can be made to create love and respect for people. The media of communications can be used to develop more wholesome and socially desirable solutions to personal problems.

What is the church doing, what organizations are being created on the community level to enhance our humanity?

Oak Park, Ill. **Edward M. Jackson**

Horrified

To The Christian Science Monitor:

How could you let that ridiculous article on Earl Warren appear in the Monitor? I was horrified. It will be the laughingstock of the whole country. At least 80 percent of the United States think he's the worst pro-Communist, procriminal judge that ever presided anywhere.

There are "Impeach Warren" signs all over this country, and several senators and congressmen have advocated such action. I have not read one other article anywhere praising Warren—but many condemning him.

I shall get this article out of my house at once, as I'm ashamed for anyone to see it or know you'd print such rubbish.

Eisenhower himself has strongly condemned Warren—or did you know that?

The Monitor is too liberal in many ways—wake up.

Austin, Texas **Gladys J. Blewett**

Permanent revolution

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Americans, always a little sentimental about France, are now perplexed by the bitter crisis from which it is barely emerging. But those of us who have lived here for many years, through varying administrations, see that it is just another episode in what amounts to a permanent revolution which had its birth with Charles Martel in the eighth century and is far from finding its demise with Charles de Gaulle in the twentieth.

The political and social problems occasioned by French individualism are the recurring causes of this permanent revolution. To restore order has always taken the strong arm of a king, an emperor, or an autocrat, whose abuses of privilege, in turn, have resulted in exile, decapitation, or discreet retirement. They have been followed by new "popular" governments which, in turn, found themselves inadequate to maintain the peace or prosperity of the nation.

The culmination of individualism in our epoch, perhaps, was during the Third Republic when 32 parties brought on the political and economic confusions which resulted in the impotent Fourth Republic, impotent in spite of the efforts and vision of several of its outstanding Prime Ministers, including Pierre Mendès-France. It was followed, in turn, by an authoritarian Fifth Republic in which the monarch wrote his own constitution, easily approved by a compliant majority in the National Assembly. It succeeded for 10 years in establishing a certain stability—what with the aid of a censored radio news coverage and a constant appeal to the chauvinism latent in French thinking.

But the many reforms in education, and business needed to face the issues of a new world of technology, were totally ignored until the recent uprising. No one can predict to what extent they will be undertaken but no one who knows the French and their history can think for a minute that they will lead to any immediate end of the "permanent revolution."

Essonne, France **Neil Martin**